

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 42.  
WHOLE NUMBER 78.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
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### The Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon

which the cut represents, mounted on the field carriage, has been adopted by the United States for both Field and Naval purposes, and by nearly all the Governments of Europe.

They are made of 37mm., 47mm., and 53mm. calibre, and fire common and steel shell.

The 37mm. and 47mm. fire 60 to 80 shell per minute, giving 1,500 to 2,000 fragments. In service, with deliberate aim at moving objects, from 15 to 30, giving 1,200 dangerous fragments per minute.

The Naval gun is mounted on the non-recoil principle, and being aimed from the shoulder, with the ease of a musket, attains a greater accuracy at sea than any other cannon.

The range of the 37mm. gun is 5,000 yards, of the 47mm., 6,500 yards.

The steel shell from the smaller gun penetrates all torpedo boats up to 3,000 yards, and at acute angles up to 2,000 yards, and the 47mm. perforates all the unarmored ships now in service.

For Field service the accuracy of fire and regularity of range are unsurpassed.

(See Official Reports of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

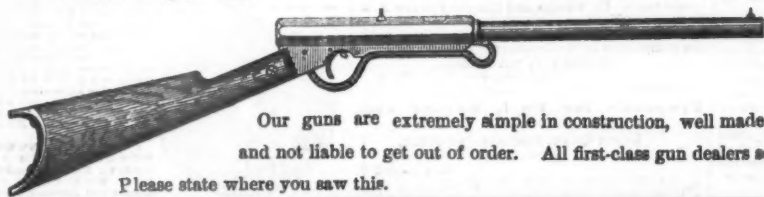
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OR MESSRS. GRAHAM & HAINES,

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Prices—\$9, \$10 and \$12.

### TARGET AIR GUNS.



Especially adapted for Target Practice.

Equally suited for touching up trespassing cats and dogs, killing rats and small game.

Our guns are extremely simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished; easily operated, and shoot with force and accuracy, and not liable to get out of order. All first-class gun dealers sell them. Illustrated circular sent on application. Address the manufacturer.

Please state where you saw this.

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Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.  
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE New Regulation  
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MILITARY GOODS  
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.  
Spanlettes, Shoulder Knots and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice

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SUCCESSORS TO  
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MILITARY GOODS.  
EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.  
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Spanlettes, Capes, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.  
Banners and Flags, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, etc.

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Fifth and Cherry Streets,  
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**CORK AND FELT HELMETS.**  
Mail orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. **HORSTMANN BROS., Phila.**

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### ARMY AND NAVY GOODS, DEPOT OF THE PACIFIC.

**A. J. PLATE & CO.,**  
418 & 420 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO,  
Manufacturers and Importers of the NEW REGULATION CORK AND FELT  
HELMETS, CHAPEAUX, CAPS, BELTS, SWORDS, SHOULDER KNOTS, SHOULDER  
STRAPS, SPAULETTES, Etc., Etc.

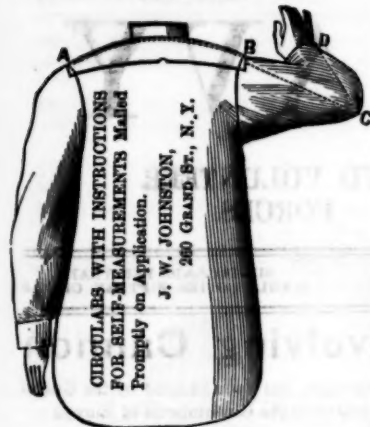
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Army, Navy, and National Guard.  
Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY  
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Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan

**ALBERT KRAMER,**  
Army and Navy Uniforms,  
AND STYLISH CIVILIAN DRESS,  
SELF-IMPORTED GOODS ONLY.)  
OVER 15 YEARS WITH ACKERMAN'S,  
Now with **FRANCIS HAGER,**  
816 BROADWAY, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1833.  
**HATFIELD AND SONS,**  
**ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**  
832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
All the Latest Designs is Imported Woollens for Civilian Dress.

**FREDRICKS'**  
"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,  
No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York  
Im. serials. \$6 Per Dozen.

**J. W. JOHNSTON,**  
260 GRAND ST., also 379 6th Ave.  
NEW YORK.



**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**  
Hosiery, Gloves and Neckwear.

#### PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,**  
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1882.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE next, for furnishing Supplies to the United States Marine Corps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States.

Schedule, with specifications of the Supplies required, can be obtained and the standard samples seen at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's office, No. 236 south Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at either of the places named above.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

#### Sale of Army Clothing, Equipment, Cuttings, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1882.

**WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION** at the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 13, 1882, the following articles: 605 Blouses; 5,971 Dress Caps; 158 Rubber Blankets and Ponchos; 150 Shelter Tents; 367 Camp Kettles; 43,134 pounds light Blue Wool Cuttings; 1,376 pounds Dark Blue Wool Cuttings, and sundry other articles of Clothing, Equipment, and Quartermaster's Stores, including a Fire Engine and 850 feet of Hose.

Catalogues can be obtained at this office. Terms: Cash, in United States funds.

JOHN F. RODERS,  
Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

**SHOPPING IN NEW YORK.**  
PERSONS DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES of the advantage of purchasing in New York articles of any description, can address Mrs. M. F. WALTON, 123 East 54th St., New York, who will execute orders promptly and with judgment. Refers to the Editor of this paper.

#### HOTELS.

##### NEW YORK.

**Hotel Brunswick.** Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Props.

**Grand Hotel.** Broadway, Cor. 31st Street, New York, within one block of Army and Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Prop.

**Gleham Hotel.** Fifth Avenue, 22d St., near Madison Square, New York. N. B. BARRY.

**Leland's Sturtevant House.**  
One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 30th and 29th Sts., New York. **RAYNE HADDOCK**—Rooms with Board, \$2.00, \$1.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

**Troy House.** First and River Streets Troy, N. Y. Janvris and Gillis, Proprietors.

##### CHICAGO.

**Leland Hotel,**  
Chicago.  
**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.** Best Location in the City. Michigan ave. and Jackson St. Liberal discount made.  
**WARREN F. IELAND,** Proprietor.

##### WASHINGTON

**THE EBBITT:**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS**

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

Terms \$4, \$7, and \$2.50 per day.

#### INSTRUCTION.

**WEST POINT VIREUX (SCHOOL FOR BOYS)**, Annapolis College opens Sept. 15, 1880. Scientific.  
Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

## C. W. GAIL & AX, Tobacco Manufacturers, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Recommend the following kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO:

"CAPRICE,"	.....	Virginia, granulated in bags, for Pipe.
"VIRGINITY,"	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "
"NEEDLE GUN,"	.....	" Long Cut in tinfoil } For Pipe
"CENTENNIAL,"	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "
"LITTLE JOKER,"	.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	.....	" granulated in bags, for Pipe.



**WM. C. EMMET & CO.,**  
Sole Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED  
"Original Green Seal"  
MEERSCHAUM SMOKING  
TOBACCO,  
74 Pine Street, New York.

#### PROPOSALS FOR LAMPS, LANTERNS, AND BRACKETS, REFLECTORS, AND EXTRA PARTS FOR LAMPS FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**  
NEW YORK CITY, May 13, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on June 30, 1882, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot 1,500 Army lamps, (1,000 single burner bracket lamps and 500 double burner pendant lamps,) complete, (exclusive of brackets and reflectors,) and 1,000 cast malleable iron brackets, 1,500 brass nickel plated reflectors, with their supports; 28,000 extra glass chimneys and 36,000 extra wicks for these lamps, 1,300 mineral oil lanterns, and 21,000 extra wicks for these and other lanterns, and such extra number of globes and chimneys for the lanterns as may be required, and 600 candle lanterns. The oil lanterns are intended for use of mineral oil of the standard having flash point not lower than 133 deg. Fahrenheit. Bidders will submit samples, properly labelled or tagged, of the lanterns (oil and candle) which they may propose to furnish.

Delivery of the supplies should commence July 1, 1882, and be completed at the earliest practicable date.

Bidders will therefore state in what quantities they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of supplies for which they bid.

The lamps, brackets, and extra parts must be of prescribed specifications and reflectors must be of one or two patterns now under consideration, specifications for each of which will be furnished to bidders on application.

Proposals will be received for a less quantity of the supplies than herein mentioned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the supplies required by the public service there, (about one-sixth of the supplies advertised for) in which case the bids should be made for delivery at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.

Blank proposals and specifications, embracing drawings of the lamps, brackets, reflectors, &c., and instructions to bidders, and any further information that may be desired, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "Proposals for Lamps," or whatever is bid for.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

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#### Proposals for Drayage in New York City.

**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**  
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,  
May 17, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 17, 1882, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for the Drayage of the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1882, and ending June 30, 1883.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service and payment and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Deputy Q. M. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

**PROPOSALS.**  
NAVY PAY OFFICE,  
29 BROADWAY, New York, May 8, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on the 23d instant, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for supplying such quantities of Fresh Beef, Vegetables, Fresh Bread, and Baking Navy Bread, as may be required at the Navy Yard and Station at New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

Blank forms of offer, and all necessary information as to specifications and the quantities required, can be procured by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the New York Navy Yard.

Twenty per cent of all bills to be retained until the completion of the contract.

THOMAS T. CASWELL,  
Pay Inspector U. S. Navy.

**Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw.**  
**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,**  
Houston St., cor. Greene, New York City,  
May 17, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st day of June, 1882, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Fuel, Forage, and Straw required at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept such as may be most advantageous to the Department. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked:—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Lt.-Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.**  
**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,**  
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1882.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE next, for furnishing Stations to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations, from JULY 1, 1882, to JUNE 30, 1883: Fort Mifflin, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; League Island, Penn.; Washington, D. C.; Annapolis, Md.; Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Mare Island, Cal.; and Pensacola, Fla. (with the privilege of increasing the quantities one third).

Specifications, with blank proposals, can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 225 south Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,  
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," or whatever is bid for.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

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**BROOKS BROTHERS,**  
BROADWAY, Cor. BOND ST.,  
New York,

**UNIFORMS**  
FOR THE  
**ARMY, NAVY,**  
AND  
**NATIONAL GUARD.**

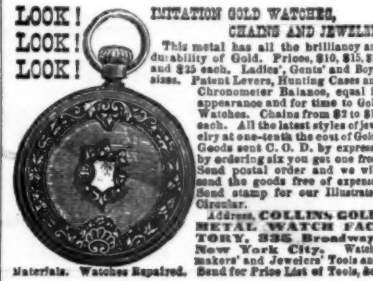
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**P. O. Box 267.**  
**FIRE ARMS**  
AND  
**Sporting Goods**

Of Every Description for Sporting or Frontier Service, at best market rates.

**SWEDISH**  
Best in the World  
Ask Local Dealers for them  
On receipt of price: For  
black handle, medium and  
small size, \$4; wide blade,  
\$2.50; ivory, \$3; extra  
ivory, \$3.50 each. We will send free to any office  
of the American Express Co. Send for descrip-  
tive list. Every Razor Fully Warranted by  
**BRADFORD & ANTHONY,**  
374 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

**LOOK!**  
**LOOK!**  
**LOOK!**



**COLLINS GOLD METAL WATCH**  
FACTORY, 335 Broadway,  
New York City. Wash-  
ington and Jewellers' Tools and  
Send for Price List of Tools, &c.

**GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.**  
**BAKER'S**  
**Breakfast Cocoa.**

Warranted absolutely pure  
Cocoa, from which the excess of  
Oil has been removed. It has three  
times the strength of Cocoa mixed  
with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,  
and is therefore far more economi-  
cal. It is delicious, nourishing,  
strengthening, easily digested, and  
admirably adapted for invalids as  
well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.  
**W. BAKER & CO.,** Dorchester, Mass.

**THOMAS MILLER & SON'S**  
151 BROADWAY BET 26 & 27 STS.  
**NEW YORK**  
TRADE MARK.  
**SHIRT MAKERS.**  
PAJAMAS  
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS & C.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**REMINGTON'S**  
**Military, Sporting, and Hunting Repeating Rifle.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. KEENE'S PATENT

Simplest, Most Efficient.  
Indestructible. Adopted by  
the U. S. Government in the  
Navy and Frontier Service.  
10 Shots .45 Cal. 70 Grain Standard Government Cartridges. Prices:  
Carbine, \$22; Frontier Rifles, \$22; Sporting and Hunting Rifles, \$25. Discount  
to the Trade Only. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists.  
(P. O. Box 3,994.)

**E. REMINGTON & SONS.** 283 Broadway, N. Y.



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 42.  
WHOLE NUMBER 978.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN G. BARNARD.

Another distinguished soldier and scholar, a veteran of two wars, an accomplished engineer in the field, and a standard author in the domain of science, has this week fallen from the retired list of the Army. If a marble monument should be erected, broad enough and tall enough to have engraved upon its surface the record, in its most condensed form, of the life-work of Gen. John G. Barnard, enough could then be read, not only to satisfy the pride of all his kindred who shall come after him, but to convey a lesson as to how much may be accomplished in the life of one man. It would show, also, how wide a field, in addition to that of strictly military skill, is open to the graduate of the Military Academy.

Born in Essex County, Massachusetts, in the year 1815, Gen. Barnard entered West Point in July, 1833, at the early age of 14, graduating in 1833, second in his class. F. A. Smith, who died in 1852, was first; Gen. G. W. Cullum, third; Rufus King, fourth. His services in the Engineer Corps, to which he was appointed, were of a varied sort up to the time of the rebellion, including military and civil works of construction and repair; and in the Mexican war he received the brevet of Major, dated May 30, 1843, for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country. In addition to superintending the building of many forts, he was an instructor at the Military Academy in 1855-6, and Superintendent of the Academy from March 31, 1855, to Sept. 8, 1856. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made Chief Engineer of the Department of Washington, directed the reconnaissances upon which the battle of Bull Run was planned, superintended the construction of the defenses of Washington, and was Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac throughout the Peninsular Campaign, receiving the brevet of Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during its continuance. He was Chief Engineer of the Defences of Washington from Sept. 13, 1862, to May 25, 1864, performing other services of importance at the same time. On the 5th of June Gen. Barnard was appointed Chief Engineer on the staff of Gen. Grant. He was engaged in the siege of Petersburg and the operations before Richmond from June 18, 1864, to April 2, 1865, and was present at the various engagements before Petersburg from June 10 to July 4, 1864; at the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864; the assault and capture of Petersburg, April 2 and 3, 1865, and in the pursuit of and surrender of Lee's army. He received the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the Army for gallant and meritorious services, besides that of Major-General of Volunteers, and was promoted to be Colonel, Dec. 28, 1865, on which rank, after various engineering services, he was retired Jan. 2, 1881.

Gen. Barnard was the author of "The Phenomena of the Gyroscope Analytically Examined," 1859; "The Dangers and Defences of New York," 1859; "Notes on Seacoast Defence," 1861; "The C. S. A. and the Battle of Bull Run," 1862 (jointly with Gen. W. F. Barry); "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac from Its Organization to the Close of the Peninsular Campaign," 1863; "Eulogy on the Late Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph G. Totten," 1866; "Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes," and various military and scientific memoirs and reports. Gen. Barnard was always busy, and continued till late in life his mathematical and scientific studies; and we think we may add, without impropriety, that it is a mark of the conscientious nature of Gen. Barnard that a form which the melancholia of the General's later years took on—no doubt the result of his physical disease—was the singular one of regret that he had accomplished so little. This was certainly the last thing that he had reason to reproach himself with. His death occurred on Sunday, May 14, at Detroit, whither he had gone with his wife about ten days previous. His disease was an affection of the kidneys, from which he had suffered much during the past three years. He was ill when he reached Detroit, and quickly grew worse. His two daughters are at school in Germany. One of his sons, Augustus Porter Barnard, is an engineer in Colorado, and the other is in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. His brother, Dr. Fred. A. P. Barnard, is the President of Columbia College, New York, and is widely known for his literary and scientific attainments. The body of Gen. Barnard was taken from Detroit to the late home of the General, in Sheffield, Mass., for interment.

Dr. Joseph D. Barnes, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, son of Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. A., died on Saturday, May 13, at his residence, No. 2136 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, of heart disease. He was born at Fort Jessup, La., and at the time of his death was about thirty-eight years of age. A medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he served during the latter part of the war as a medical cadet at one of the general hospitals in Washington, he afterwards resumed his studies with Dr. J. H. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and has been an acting assist-

ant surgeon for about fifteen years, attending officers and enlisted men in Washington, under Surgeon Basil Norris, U. S. A. He leaves a wife and three children. At one time, during the administration of Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, he was medical director of the Territory of the District of Columbia. His medical reputation was very high, and he leaves hosts of friends. The funeral took place May 16, and the remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown.

GEN. O. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, a prominent person in our public affairs for more than a quarter of a century, died at Eureka Spring, Ark., May 14, 1882, of paralysis and Bright's disease. His civil record is a matter of public knowledge. When the war broke out he joined the Union forces as Colonel of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. During Gen. Forrest's rebel raid in Memphis Col. Washburn was summoned suddenly to assume chief command of the forces in the locality, and for the military skill displayed on that occasion was promoted to Brigadier-General. He continued to serve under his new title until June 1, 1865, when he resigned from the Army and resumed the prominent position in public affairs held by him before the war.

A CABLE despatch this week announces the death of Gen. Constantine Von Kauffmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, a Russian officer of high military and civil reputation, well-known in Europe, and perhaps better in Asia. He was singled out to take command of the expedition which captured Khiva in 1873, and two years afterwards he was placed at the head of the Army which had for its object the annexation of Khokand and the eventual control of the greater part of Central Asia. He was born in 1818, and was of German extraction. During the Crimean war he played a memorable part at the Siege of Kars, and since that time has held active employment and command in the service of the Czar. The Russian occupation of India seems to have been the dream of his life, but he has gone to his grave with his hopes in that direction unfulfilled. In him Russia has lost an able, zealous and faithful servant.

GEN. B. O. MANLY, Mayor of Raleigh, and Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade of North Carolina State Guards, died at Raleigh, May 15. He served during the war as an officer of Confederate artillery.

DOCTOR H. H. HUBBARD, at one time surgeon general of the Confederate army, died at San Francisco, May 15, 1882.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

SURGEON J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. A., in Europe for the benefit of his health, is reported as improving. He was at Nice, May 1.

MAJOR J. S. CONRAD, 17th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the west, was in New York this week, stopping at "The Arno."

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th Cavalry, was expected to return this week to Fort Concho, Texas, from leave.

MAJOR JAMES GILLIES, Quartermaster, at Fort Monroe, visited New York this week, on official business, under instructions from General Ingalls.

LIEUT. A. W. VOGDES, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, is spending a portion of it in New York, stopping with his friends at 128th street, near Broadway.

CAPTAIN W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on his way north, on leave from San Antonio, was a passenger on board the steamer *Rio Grande*, which took fire at sea while en route from Galveston to New York, and put into Delaware breakwater, where she was scuttled. Happily no lives were lost, and the passengers were safely transferred.

YAKOOB KHAN, ex-Ameer of Afghanistan, has been indulging in a glorious fit of sulks. He refused to receive anything from the British-Indian Government, and began selling his jewels and spare clothes to meet household expenses. And all because the Government, which had paid so dearly for his weakness and cowardice, in addition to splendid summer and winter residences, furniture, horses, carriages, elephants, etc., would only allow him a pension of \$2,225 per month, when he modestly demanded \$11,125.

WE copied last week a report which appeared in the daily papers of an "accident," said to have occurred to Major George Shorkley, 15th Infantry. The similarity which the reporter said he found in the experience of Major Shorkley at Creedmoor, as compared with that which on a previous occasion deprived him of a portion of his hand was certainly not very marked. The gun on the former occasion was directed by one of those Southern gentlemen who, in the days of 1861-5, were in the habit of shooting very promiscuously and without much regard for those who, like Major Shorkley, were at that time engaged in an unwelcome endeavor to visit Richmond. It was certainly very careless of Major Shorkley to put himself in the way of flying cannon shots and bullets, but it must be admitted even by the reporter of a daily paper that this was quite a different thing from having a gun burst while firing it at target practice. Nor did the major's gun burst at Creedmoor as reported. A shell burst and the gas shattered the forestock—scarcely capable of causing a serious accident, while the fingers that were not there to be blown off were left on the sacred soil of Virginia, where they were cut off by a cannon ball in the "mine" engagement before Petersburg, July 30, 1864.

Mrs. Casey, widow of General Silas Casey, U. S. A., with her daughter, Miss Julia, have been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Pearce, at Washington, D. C.

CAPT. J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, paid a brief visit to friends in Washington this week, returning to Fort McHenry, May 23.

MAJOR G. H. WEEKS, Quartermaster, U. S. A., has formally entered upon the charge of the quartermaster's depot, at San Francisco, and finds the change to that city a most agreeable one.

MAJOR G. B. SANFORD, Captain O. C. Carr, and Lieut. O. J. Brown, of the 1st Cavalry, are to meet next week at Fort Halleck, Nev., to inspect troop horses, of which they are esteemed to be excellent judges.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. PADDOCK, 4th U. S. Artillery, took a brief leave from Fort Adams, R. I., this week, returning May 20.

LIEUT. F. V. ABBOT, Corps of Engineers, returned to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., early this week, from a trip to Washington.

GEN. J. C. TIDBALL has returned from his short trip to Virginia, and is again on duty as usual.

LIEUT. R. W. DOWDY, 17th Infantry, is expected East next week, from Fort Yates, D. T., to spend a couple of months' leave.

THE death of General J. G. Barnard, U. S. A., has caused deep sorrow to very many in New York City, where he was stationed for so many years, and where he had so many warm personal friends.

MISS ROSINA EMMET, sister to Lieutenant R. T. Emmet, U. S. A., one of General Pope's aides, has been on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, where she was a guest of the general's.

LIEUT. A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Artillery, for some time past on temporary duty at Plattsburgh Barracks, is expected to rejoin at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in July.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York World* says: "General Sherman thinks General Johnston the greatest living soldier, and General Johnston thinks the same of General Sherman; they are perfectly honest and sincere in their mutual admiration—fighting men usually are—and each in glorifying the other pays a delicate compliment to his own self-love."

LIEUT. E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Wadsworth, will, at the special desire of the authorities at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., report for duty there during next July and August to assist in certain experiments, observations, etc., during the annual sea coast firing.

THE Secretary of War in a report to the Senate has stated that the following officers and employees of the Department are personally interested in inventions and patents of guns and projectiles: Col. Silas Crispin, Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Capt. A. L. Varney, Capt. J. G. Butler, officers in the Ordnance Bureau, and A. G. Sinclair, an employee of the bureau.

THE *Alta California* publishes the following letter from Gen. R. C. DRUM, U. S. A.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1882.

DEAR MR. WHITTEMORE: I was much gratified by the receipt of your note and the accompanying invitation to the seventeenth annual meeting of the Society of California Volunteers.

If it were at all possible I should be only too glad to be with you and again take by the hand men for whom I retain profound respect, and of whom I have the most pleasant recollections. Sincerely yours,  
R. C. DRUM,  
Adjutant-General U. S. A.

In connection with the letter the *Alta* says: "General Drum's name stands first upon the roll of the Society of California Volunteers, and, as the foregoing letter shows, he has lost none of the interest in their welfare which he so ably put forth in their behalf during the trying times of 1861, and subsequently, whilst Adjutant-General of this Department, under Generals Sumner and Wright."

LIEUT. CHARLES H. WATTS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, recently in Omaha on business, has returned to Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

LIEUT. CHARLES A. HOWARD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, will, under the act of Congress just passed, hereafter be known and addressed as Lieut. Alton Henry Budlong, 9th U. S. Cavalry.

THE Rev. D. G. ANDERSON, who was, as an officer of volunteers, in command of the company that guarded the old Capitol prison at Washington, on the night of President Lincoln's assassination, died at Great Barrington, Mass., May 15, 1882.

LIEUT. W. L. PITCHER, 8th U. S. Infantry, has received a hearty welcome at Benicia Barracks, Cal., where he lately joined on promotion.

CAPT. CHARLES BIRD, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., returns to the East for a few weeks from Fort Snelling, Minn., to visit Wilmington, Del., where his family is, one of whom is understood to be seriously ill.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., will lose Lieut. E. D. HEYLE, 2d Artillery, sooner than was expected, as he has been ordered to report at West Point, June 15, instead of in August.

WE regret to observe that on account of continued ill health, 1st Lieut. F. LYNDE, 1st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Davis, Texas, has been obliged to obtain a sick leave for an indefinite period.



THE San Francisco Argonaut says, apropos of sarcasm among military men: "During the war, the rebel John Morgan was in Kentucky, and he was particularly down on a Federal regiment of Kentucky troops, the 33d. They were stationed at Somerset, in that State, and one day Morgan sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer, as follows: 'Remove the women and children, and the 33d Kentucky at once, as I am going to shell the town.' The feelings of the officers and men of that Kentucky regiment can be imagined but not described."

By the death of Gen. Barnard another vacancy is created in the retired list. The vacancies now number five.

GEN. Sherman and party arrived in Washington on Sunday last. The General and his aids, Gen. Poe and Col. Morrow, who accompanied him in his recent tour, were all at their desks in the War Department early Monday morning, in fine spirits and splendid health, giving evidence that their trip, although a fatiguing one, has given them renewed vigor. The sixty-two years of the General have plainly not as yet produced infirmities, either of mind or body. Gen. Sherman has had a busy time of it since his return from his Western trip, there having been a large accumulation of business during his absence requiring personal attention. He has, however, settled down to it with his usual energy, and is rapidly disposing of it.

CAPTAIN O. E. Michaels, of the Ordnance Department, has been winning laurels by his skill as a chess player at the recent Chess tournament, at Philadelphia. We have reason to know that the laurels are well deserved.

MAJOR J. M. Ropes, 8th Cavalry, arrived in New York from Fort Clark, Texas, about two weeks ago, and expects to remain in this vicinity about four months. He is stopping at present at 351 West 31st street.

CONCORD information of the date of the death of Melancthon Smith (familiarily known as Lanky Smith), who graduated at the Military Academy in 1851, resigned in 1854, and who became a general in the Confederate service, has recently been received. He died at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 1, 1831.

THE Brooklyn Eagle of May 14, pays a high compliment to Lieut.-Col. J. L. Broome, Commandant of Marines at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, saying, "He deserves much credit for the high state of discipline, the excellent military precision and the admirable deportment of the men under his command. Those who witnessed the superb marching and fine soldierly bearing of the marines on the occasion of Maj.-Gen. Hancock's visit to the Navy-yard on Wednesday last, will agree in thus awarding praise to a veteran of many wars."

SENATE BILL 400, introduced last December, granting full pay to Lieut. F. Schwatka, U. S. A., while on leave to command the Franklin Search expedition, as reported back from the Military Committee, prescribes that he shall be viewed as on duty from March 5, 1878, to October 1st, 1880, and be entitled to full pay during that period, and to mileage from Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., his station when he left for the expedition, to New York city, and return to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., his present station. The bill, as originally introduced, besides allowing him full pay, allowed him commutation of quarters during the period of his absence and mileage from Spotted Tail Agency to New York city, to North Hudson's Bay, and return to Vancouver Barracks.

MAJOR G. J. Lydecker, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is a son of John Lydecker, who was Deputy Collector under Gen. Arthur in the New York Custom House.

SIMON FRAZIER fought in the war of 1812, drifted ashore on a single timber from his raft which the St. Lawrence rapids had knocked to pieces, was blown fifteen feet into the air by the premature discharge of a blast, assisted in a boiler explosion on the Hudson, was brought home half dead from three other accidents of which the particulars have not been preserved, twice recovered from illness after his doctors had given him up, and finally died in peace and hope last week in the Home for the Aged, on the Troy road, at the age of 105 years.

J. R. THOMAS, of Ill.; C. B. Darrall, of La., and Henry S. Harris, have been appointed members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

AMONG the papers to be presented and discussed at the convention of Civil Engineers, whose session opens in Washington on May 16, are two by Captain O. E. Michaels, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on the subjects of "Targets for Rifle Guns" and "Popular Phase of Metallic Behavior." Among the members of the "American Society of Civil Engineers" are General H. G. Wright, Chief of Engineers; General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Retired, ex-Chief of Engineers; General O. M. Poe, Col. T. L. Casey and Major F. N. Farquhar, of the Corps of Engineers; Captain O. E. Michaels, Ordnance Corps.

AT the annual reunion of the 3d Army Corps at Boston, the following committee was appointed to go to Gettysburg to meet the ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers engaged at and near the peach orchard, wheat field, Devil's Den, and Round Top, for the purpose of establishing the positions of the regiments, that they may be properly marked by the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and accurately described in the official history of the battle, viz.: General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., General Robert McAllister, Major J. B. Fassett, General E. Biles, General Michael Burns, Colonel Clayton McMichael, and Colonel Thomas Rafferty. The meeting for organization will be at the Town Hall, Gettysburg, June 7, at eight p. m. Colonel Buchelder, the Government historian of the battle, will conduct the exercises. He will remain at Gettysburg until June 14, to meet the veterans of both armies engaged in the first day's battle,

and will return on October 18, to meet those engaged on Culp's and East Cemetery Hills, and will call other reunions as the history progresses.

MR. W. L. McLean, of Philadelphia, was in Washington this week, visiting Mrs. Sergeant Mason for the purpose of delivering to her the money collected for the Mason fund by the Philadelphia Press. Mr. McLean gave Mrs. Mason \$3,542.62, which is in addition to \$125 previously collected for the fund by that journal. In the receipt which Mrs. Mason gave for this money she agreed to set aside \$1,000 for the exclusive benefit of the baby, Charles Field Mason.

GEN. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., has been appointed an additional visitor to the Naval Academy, to represent the Army on the Board. A worthy selection.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., on a brief leave early this week, expecting to return about May 21.

LIEUT. D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, is expected to rejoin at Fort Mackinac, Mich., from leave early next week.

CAPT. W. H. Gill, of the Quartermaster's Department, recently appointed, has been assigned to duty at Philadelphia, under General Holabird.

PRESIDENT Arthur and General Grant, it is stated, will be present at the Decoration Day exercises at the Academy of Music, New York, on May 30. We referred last week to the fact that General Hancock was to attend.

CAPT. J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, U. S. A., for several years past stationed at the Philadelphia Clothing Depot, will hereafter perform inspection duty in connection with clothing and equipage of the Army, a duty for which he is especially well fitted.

CAPT. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th U. S. Artillery, has resumed command of Fort Preble, Me., after a pleasant stay in Washington.

MISS Annie Livingston, a granddaughter of the late Admiral Gilbert Livingston, of the British navy, died at Staten Island, May 12, 1882.

LIEUT.-COL. C. L. Best, 4th Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., this week to enjoy, on a leave for ten days, a brief respite from official cares.

RECENT promotions give Company K, 10th Infantry (Hampson's), at Fort Wayne, Mich., a new fit out of Lieutenants, Messrs. Paulding and Clarke.

CAPT. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Infantry, returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., a few days ago from his melancholy journey to Indiana to bury his little son.

CAPT. L. C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., finds his station at Buffalo, N. Y., an agreeable one, and will shortly enter upon a more commodious office than the one he occupies at present.

COMMODORE Geo. M. Ransom, U. S. N., retires from active service on the 18th of June next.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., visited Albany, N. Y., this week, on official business.

CAPT. Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Artillery, has succeeded to the command of Fort Warren, Mass., during the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. Best.

LIEUT. W. F. Stewart, 4th U. S. Artillery, the present commander of the historic Battery F, of that regiment, came from Fort Warren to Governor's Island this week, to receive the "guidon" presented by Mr. Hamilton, an account of the formal presentation of which by Major-General Hancock we give elsewhere.

PROF. Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin.

THE Grand Army of the Republic of New York are very much pleased with the interest Maj.-Gen. Hancock has exhibited in the success of their parade and other exercises on Decoration Day next.

MAJ. L. L. Langdon, 2d Artillery, will succeed to the command of Fort McHenry, Md., on the departure of Col. Howe, unless Lieut.-Col. Gibson should be ordered there, which is not yet determined.

LIEUT. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately on duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., will join at Fort Monroe, Va., in a day or two for a two years' course at the Artillery School.

COR. A. P. Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, is expected to join at Fort Adams, R. I., early in June. If he does, that post will have then a field officer in command, somewhat of a rarity there of late.

LIEUT. E. T. Brown, 5th U. S. Artillery, expects to leave Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in June on a few months' leave.

THE daughter of Marshal Canrobert has entered her name among the candidates for examination at the Paris Hotel-de-Ville, where brevets of capacity are awarded young ladies whose studies warrant their being permitted to teach the young and hold appointments as governesses.

THE arrival of Lieut. Coffin at Fort Schuyler and the anticipated arrival of Lieut. Adams gives that post a pleasant coterie of officers, with Gen. Jackson at the head.

THE Washington Sunday Herald says: "Maj. Lydecker is a valuable acquisition to military and official circles here, and his wife is a very lovely and charming woman, whose presence will be valued socially. Mrs. Lydecker, formerly Miss Buell, of Detroit, is a musician of rare accomplishments, and comes from a family all the members of which are wonderfully gifted in that art."

WE are pleased to note that the injuries of Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., who recently fell and broke his leg at the National Hotel, Washington, are not so serious as was at first supposed.

CAPTAIN O. J. Dickey, 23d U. S. Infantry, does not expect to return to Texas until late in the autumn.

LIEUT. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Artillery, and Mrs. Harrison will reside in Washington until about June 1, when, under his present orders, he will join at Fort McHenry, Md. He may, however, go on duty at the Washington Barracks, which would certainly not displease their many friends in Washington.

GEN. Grant and family are expected to migrate to Long Branch early in June.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Mr. Harry W. Wells, son of Commodore Clark H. Wells, U. S. N., will be married to Miss Gilder June 7 next at Philadelphia, Pa.

GEN. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn, after paying a visit to their son, Major Dunn, of Gen. Pope's staff, at Fort Leavenworth, will spend the summer at Charlotte-town, Prince Edward's Island.

LIEUT.-COMDR. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., in Washington last week, has returned to Norwich Vt.

MAJ. C. H. Carlton, 3d Cavalry, Capt. Chas. Bird, Q. M. Dept., on leave of absence, registered at headquarters M. D. of the Mo., last week. Maj. J. B. Canby, Pay Dept., reported for duty at headquarters M. D. of the Mo., to succeed Maj. Bridgman, ordered to Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately rejoined at Fort Hamilton, from sick leave, bade farewell this week to his friends at that post, prior to joining Captain Morris's battery at Fort Schuyler.

LIEUT. Wells Willard, 5th Artillery, aide-de-camp and inspector on the Staff of General Hunt, has left Newport Barracks, N. Y., to spend the summer on leave.

LIEUT. J. M. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Artillery, an aide of Gen. Hunt, has also assumed temporary charge of the Inspector General's office, in the Department of the South.

LIEUT. W. W. Daugherty, 22d U. S. Infantry, who we remember with pleasure when on recruiting service in New York some years ago, has entered upon his duties as regimental quartermaster at Fort Clark, Texas.

PAYMASTER W. F. Tucker, U. S. A., has been engaged this week in paying troops in the Department of the South, after which he returns to Washington.

CAPTAIN W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, General Augur's Chief Engineer officer, is expected north from Texas to spend two or three months.

CAPTAIN J. H. Smith, 19th Infantry, an old Creedmoor acquaintance, is visiting north from Fort Brown, Texas. He will return there in July.

PAYMASTER I. O. Dowe, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Quitman, Texas, from Lordsburg, N. M., whither he went to give the 1st Infantry, ordered to the field, a little ready cash for emergencies.

LIEUT. J. A. Lundeen, 4th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Trumbull, Conn., early next month, to spend June and July with his friends.

SOME hopes are expressed that we may hear the result of the "Warren Court of Inquiry" at an early date. Shall we of the "Flipper?"

GENERAL Richard Arnold, U. S. A., was at Fort Monroe, Va., this week, on his annual inspection tour.

MR. S. S. Cole, formerly a lieutenant of Indiana Volunteers, will be examined next week at Newport Bks., Ky., by Capt. Woodruff, Asst. Surg. Brooke, and Lieut. Dudley and MacNutt, U. S. A., as to his qualifications for the position of superintendent of a National Cemetery.

MAJOR-GEN. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and family, arrived in the Germanic from Europe May 14, and located temporarily at the Windsor Hotel. Gen. Schofield looked as if the trip had decidedly agreed with him.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the World, writing of President Arthur's recent trip on the Potomac in Mr. Bennett's yacht, says: "The last excitement is the arrival of Mr. Bennett's yacht, and the trip down the Potomac with the President on board, and the pilotage of Lieut.-Commander McRitchie, by which the yacht ran her nose into a mud bank within ten minutes after leaving the Navy-yard. Now, the day was as hot as the fabled Gehenna, and a mud bank on the Potomac is not the most hilarious spot when the thermometer climbs relentlessly into the nineties. But there they stuck. Old Admiral Ammen, who is a choleric old gentleman, paced the deck like a caged lion. The President smoked cigars that made him dream of Paradise; Mr. Bennett bore himself with the composure and self poise inherited from a long line of Celtic ancestors. At last the Speedwell from the Navy-yard came in view. She was signalled—and about 7 o'clock the party returned delighted with the yacht and the contents of the locker, but wholly disgusted with Lieut.-Comdr. McRitchie." The Namounites appear to have found the same satisfaction in damning McRitchie that the Ninevites did in cursing Jonah; but it does not necessarily follow that he was the responsible party. We observe that the yacht, after she left the Eastern Branch, endeavored to cut through a stone quay at Norfolk, but with no great success, as she retired from the encounter with a hole in her bow. Speaking of the Rodgers expedition the same writer says: "When the Rodgers expedition was started, for some time the name of the vessel, then the Mary and Helen, was under discussion. It was proposed by a journalist here that it should be named for the (then) late and present Secretaries of the Navy—The Goff and Hunt. Now, was not that a good one? Ex-Secretary Hunt, who loves a small and harmless joke, chuckled over it for months. In speaking of the Rodgers, Judge Hunt said some time ago: 'When Berry came to tell me good-by I had meant to say something to him of the regard I felt for him; but at the last moment I felt that the chances were we would never meet again. He was such a glorious fellow—I could only press his hand in silence.'"



MAJOR J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at San Antonio, and renewed his many acquaintances at that centre of Texian Military jurisdiction.

THE trial of Captain John P. Walker, 3d U. S. Cavalry, having come to an end, he has gone with his regiment to Arizona.

CAPT. C. A. H. McCauley, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., on a brief leave from Ogden, Utah, was expected to return early next week.

THE late Rear-Admiral Rodgers has bequeathed by a will, dated June 28, 1879, as follows: In case he dies before his wife he bequeaths all his estate of every description to her. In case of his surviving her he bequeaths to his son, Wm. Ledyard Rodgers, U. S. N., a silver plate received from his mother, given to her father by the city of Baltimore; a silver waiter engraved with the fight between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta*, and his Russian sword. The residue of his silverware is to be divided into five equal parts, and one of them given to his son, and each of his daughters to receive two parts. The silverware to be delivered immediately after the testator's death; in the event of any of the legatees dying before the testator, his or her share devolves to the surviving children or descendants. All the rest of the estate, after the payments of debts and legacies, is to be divided into six equal parts, of which one-sixth is to be paid to his son at once, and the remaining five-sixths to be retained by the executors under the will, and the income derived therefrom to be paid to the two daughters in equal shares as long as they remain unmarried. At the marriage of a daughter she is to receive a sum equal to the one-sixth bequeathed to the son, and the other daughter is to receive the income from the remaining four-sixths until her marriage, when the balance is to be redivided so that each child receives one third of the original estate. The testator appoints his wife and son the executors. The widow of Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers is still residing at the Observatory with her two daughters. One is going to school in Washington, and the other is a young lady well known in society. The only son, Thomas S. Rodgers, is an Ensign in the Navy, and is at present attached to the *Lancaster*. Rear-Admiral Rodgers left a handsome house in what is known as Navy Row, on K, between 14th and 15th streets, whither Mrs. Rodgers and her daughters will remove as soon as the new superintendent of the Observatory is appointed.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending May 18, 1882: *Army*—1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Maj. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corp of Engs.; Bvt. Col. Geo. H. Mendell, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Barlow, Major Corps of Engineers; Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Chas. P. Eagan, Sub. Dept., U. S. A. *Navy*—Capt. Ralph Chandler and Wm. A. Kirkland; Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman; Cadet Midshipman Hugh Rodman; Paymaster John S. Cunningham; Lieut. Zera L. Tanner.

COUNT von Moltke represents a small borough in the Reichstag, and is so conscientious in his attention to his duties as a deputy that he never misses a sitting without a reason of the most urgent nature.

THE *Boston Advertiser* of May 17 pays a high compliment to Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., for his management of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and his work in general in this connection. It says: He set to work to acquire the confidence of these Indians, to teach them the English language, and to instruct them in ways of being useful by self-supporting labor. In all these directions he achieved an unlooked for success. The school at Carlisle Barracks has now been in existence two years and seven months, under Capt. Pratt's management, and is one of the most interesting institutions in its achievements and its promise anywhere in the country.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "There is a lively contest for the position of Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, made vacant by the death of Admiral John Rodgers. Rear-Admiral Wyman, who has just relinquished the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, wants it; Comdr. Sampson, who is attached to the Observatory, desires it; and Professor Simon Newcomb is strongly supported. The place has always been held by a line officer of the Navy."

WE learn that all engineer officers who would be unfavorably affected by Melville's promotion signed a petition in favor of the bill, which has just been unfavorably reported, in order to show their entire sympathy with the movement to give this reward to their brother officer.

THE "Army and Navy Club," of London, England, seems to be in as bad a financial strait as our own of New York, for we learn that its members have "just solemnly refused to invest a sum equal to an annual charge of twopence per head to the members on a telephone connection for the club." Why solemnly, is not stated, as "twopence saved being a shilling earned," it might as well have been done cheerfully.

LIEUT.-COL. C. L. Best, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived in New York, May 18, registering at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUT. I. O. Shelby, 16th Infantry, of Fort Concho, Tex., is expected North early in June, to remain until next winter.

GEN. P. R. de Trobriand, U. S. A., was in Paris, France, this week, stopping at No. 41 Rue Laborde.

LIEUT. H. H. Adams, 18th U. S. Infantry, will bring the remains of the late Major R. L. Morris, 5th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Assiniboine to New York city, where they will be transferred to the relatives of the deceased officer.

GEN. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., accompanied by his aides, Bvt. Col. Wm. M. Wherry and Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, arrived in Washington on Thursday and are stopping at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 51, H. Q. A., May 12, 1882.

- Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:
- I. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at the most accessible point within five miles above the city of St. Charles, Missouri. Approved April 14, 1882.
  - II. AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Keithsburg in the State of Illinois, and to establish it as a post road. Approved April 26, 1882.
  - III. AN ACT to authorize the appointment of an ordnance storekeeper in the Army. Approved May 1, 1882.
  - IV. AN ACT to amend section 5254, title 63, Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the use of piers and cribs in the Mississippi River. Approved May 1, 1882.
  - V. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the Ladies' Soldiers' Monument Society of Portsmouth, Ohio, four condemned cannon. Approved May 1, 1882.
  - VI. JOINT RESOLUTION granting the use of tents at the Soldiers' Reunion to be held at Belle Plaine, Iowa, in the month of September or October, 1882. Approved May 1, 1882.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., May 13, 1882.

PAR. 3, G. O., No. 45, series of 1881, from this office, is hereby modified as follows:

3. For the purpose of ascertaining to what troop, company, or battery the prize shall be awarded, each department commander will, during the month of October of each year, cause the monthly records of best target firing (Form No. 30-c) of each company in his command to be critically examined, and the company having the highest scores at two hundred yards (standing) and three hundred yards (kneeling) with target "A" prescribed for those ranges, for any one of the twelve preceding months, will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, provided that the firing by said company has been by not less than eighty per centum of its average aggregate strength for that month. The report will be made upon Form No. 30-c, and will show in detail the scores made at the prescribed ranges. Ten consecutive shots, or two consecutive scores, of five shots each at each of these ranges, will be taken as representing the best scores of each man firing. The report must show the average aggregate strength of the company for the month and the percentage firing.

Company commanders will see that the target record kept at the firing point is carefully attested and preserved, so as to be at any or all times open for inspection.

Scores for the Nevada trophy will be certified by a commissioned officer in the following form:

"I certify that the above scores and percentages were made in regular practice, without sheds or shelter of any kind from wind or weather, and strictly in accordance with the rules and orders in force governing competitive rifle firing."

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., May 15, 1882.

For the purpose of securing uniformity in selecting the rifle teams, and in conducting the competitions prescribed in G. O. No. 44, series of 1881, from this office, the following, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, is hereby substituted for that order:

I. At every military post the commanding officer will enforce existing orders and regulations on the subject of target practice, and, whenever practicable, will encourage officers and men to hunt for game, for which suitable ammunition will be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

II. There will be three grades for competition and Army prizes:

- 1st. The Department.
- 2d. The Division.
- 3d. The Army.

III. From the reports of the best target firing at posts and camps, and from such other data as may be available, the department commander will, annually, cause a selection to be made of the most suitable "marksman" of each company, troop, or battery, and one from each non-commissioned staff or band. The officers and men thus selected will be assembled at some convenient post of his command, in the month of August of each year, to compete for places in the department team of twelve. In these competitions the distance will be two hundred yards standing, three hundred yards kneeling, and six hundred yards lying, in any position within the rules. After such amount of preliminary practice, at the rendezvous, as the department commander may prescribe, the competitions will take place and will extend through three days. On each of these days (not necessarily consecutive) every competitor will fire one complete score of seven shots at each of the prescribed ranges, and a report thereof will be transmitted to the division commander for his information. The twelve marksmen making the highest aggregate scores in these competitions will constitute the department team of twelve, and to that marksman making the best aggregate score will be awarded a suitably inscribed gold medal of the value of fifty dollars. Two alternates may be added to the team, at the discretion of the department commander. In assembling the competitors, no ordinary exigency of the service, field, or other duty will be allowed to interfere with the representation of every company having a qualified marksman; and commanding officers will forward to the place of competition the descriptive list of enlisted men, and the qualifying scores, with dates, of all marksmen selected for the competitions.

IV. The division commander will assemble the several department teams of twelve, at some convenient post in his division, to compete early in September in like manner for the honor of places upon the division team of twelve and for the prizes herein described: First prize, a suitably inscribed gold medal; to the next three, a suitably inscribed gold medal; and to the remaining eight winning competitors, each a silver medal. In these competitions the firing will be individual, by the collective members of all the department teams, and will not be regarded as a contest of teams, as units, against each other.

V. Finally, every alternate year, beginning in 1882, the General of the Army will assemble, from the entire Army, twelve of the best shots, to compete for the Army prizes. The number to be furnished from each military division and from the Engineer Battalion, together with the time, place, terms of competition, name of director, etc., will be announced in orders. The first prize will be a gold medal, suitably inscribed; the next two, each a gold medal; and the next three, each a silver medal. All prizes herein set forth will be prepared by the Ordnance Department, the expense attending their preparation to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the Army, and become the absolute property of

the winners. The medals may be worn on all dress occasions.

VI. In all the foregoing competitions only the service rifle and service ammunition, as issued to the troops, will be used. The aiming notch of the rear-sight slide may be slightly opened or widened, if desired, to accommodate age or individual peculiarities of eyesight, but no other filing or alteration of the regular service sight, as issued by the Ordnance Department, will be permitted.

VII. The marksman's rifle will no longer be issued as contemplated in paragraph 524, revised edition, Laidley's Rifle Firing. Marksman's buttons, in pairs, will be issued as heretofore prescribed, and will remain the property of the marksman.

VIII. The Ordnance Department will issue from time to time long range rifles for experimental purposes. These are adapted to a different kind of ammunition, and must not be confounded, in the execution of the foregoing general orders, with the "service rifle" and the "marksman's rifle" (herein referred to), these two having the same calibre and using the same ammunition—the last distinguished by its different form, greater cost, and superior sights.

IX. Ordinary signalling being inconvenient during these competitions, a sufficient number of telephones will be furnished for the ranges by the Signal Corps, and the Quartermaster's Department will supply all the necessary materials for constructing butts, firing stands, etc.

X. As a further means of cultivating the individuality of marksmen, skirmish matches may also be conducted at the annual contests, under the orders of the department and division commanders. "Team" firing being useful as giving valuable lessons when a united body of men are required to work together, in action, for a specific purpose, the department teams of twelve, after the conclusion of the regular division contests, may be permitted to compete, as organized units, against each other, under the orders of the division commanders; and, in their discretion, division commanders may also arrange matches over longer ranges, in which the use of the marksman's rifle and the Springfield long-range rifle may be permitted, together with the special and experimental ammunition on hand for use. For all the foregoing contests the Ordnance Department will issue necessary arms and ammunition upon duly approved requisitions.

XI. Hereafter, in the regular monthly target practice, not more than fifteen shots will be fired by any man, on any day, at any one distance. A score will consist of not less than five consecutive shots, but the score must not be computed by selecting any five consecutive shots, out of the whole number fired by the man, at the same time and distance; they must be divided regularly, as the first five, second five, etc.

### General Rules for Competitors at the Prescribed Department and Division Contests.

\* Immediately before the commencement of the contest, the duly authorized competitors will, by lot, be assigned targets and order of firing. Each will be furnished with score-cards upon which his number, distance, day, hour, and target will be entered. No application on the part of a competitor, for any alteration in his lot thus determined, will be entertained. No "alternate" will be allowed to compete in the place of any marksman, unless the latter be unable, by sickness, to be present, which fact, when practicable, must be duly set forth by a physician's certificate.

The competition will commence at two hundred yards, each competitor firing at the target and in the order stated on his score-card, the odd number of each pair taking his place on the right, at the firing point, and firing first; the pair firing alternately until each man has finished his score at that distance. Firing will be continued in a similar manner at three hundred and six hundred yards.

No sighting shots will be allowed in any competition, but targets will be assigned, at which competitors may practice at any time, provided such practice does not interfere with their presence at the designated time at the firing point to which they may have been assigned.

Rules may be cleaned only between scores.

If practicable, commissioned officers will act as scorers, and will take their places at the firing point directly in rear of the men firing. Spectators and others not competitors, will not be permitted to hold any communication with the scorers. All competitors, when not firing, will take their places in rear of their respective firing points, at a distance designated by the officer in charge of the competition.

At the competitions for Army prizes, no "coaching" or unnecessary communication of any kind with those actually firing will be allowed.

Competitors will wear the prescribed fatigue dress, with belt, of their grade in the Army.

Skirmishers' competitions by division and department teams, when restricted to the service rifle, should be confined to ranges from six hundred to two hundred yards and to target "B."

Skirmish competitions—in which the Springfield long-range rifles, authorized in paragraph 8, may be used with any ammunition—will be encouraged, and should extend to ranges of eight hundred, nine hundred, and one thousand yards.

Skirmishers are not restricted as to position in firing at any distance.

Skirmish competitions or matches between organized teams partake necessarily of the individual character, and in order to insure strict fairness and equal conditions for all, the several lines manoeuvred should be composed of equal numbers from each team competing, and the firing be continued until all have fired.

The director or officer in charge, accompanied by a trumpeter, manoeuvres the line as in his discretion may seem best, in quick or double time, forward or retiring, using at all times the tactical commands, and allowing such time for halts and firings as he may judge best calculated to make the exercises as nearly as possible resemble actual skirmishing in front of the enemy, care being taken that no competitor has sufficient time to fire his twenty shots before retiring from the firing point nearest the target.

File-closers, to repeat commands, report irregularities, etc., will, when required, be designated by the director.

Competitors in skirmish contests (not more than three at any one target) are formed in line at the six hundred yards firing points, with twenty cartridges each, in boxes or belts, and at the command or signal "Skirmishers, ATTENTION," load their rifles. At the command or signal "Forward, MARCH," the line advances until the signal "Skirmishers, HALT," when the sights are adjusted to the estimated distances. At the command "Commence Firing," each competitor fires at least one shot. This rule is general. Firing ceases at the command "Cease Firing," after which no competitor fires until the command "Commence Firing" is again given.

Having approached sufficiently near the two hundred yards firing point, the signal "To the rear, MARCH," is given, when the manoeuvring to the rear and firing will continue until twenty shots per man have been fired. The rifles are carried on the right shoulder when manoeuvring to the rear.

The number of halts made in advancing and retiring are



determined by the director, and must not be announced to competitors.

Upon returning to the six hundred yards firing point, the signal "Cease Firing," is sounded, and repeated twice, when the markers examine the targets and signal the total hits upon each as follows: 1st, bull's-eye; 2d, centres; 3d, inners, and 4th, outers.

#### PENALTIES.

Five points will be deducted for each failure to fire at least one shot at each signal "commence firing" (unless his twenty shots shall have been already expended by the competitor); for each shot fired after the signal "cease firing," and for each shot in excess found to have hit any target.

Competitors firing on the wrong target may, in the discretion of the officer in charge, be debarred from further competitions.

By command of General Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., May 16, 1882.

I. The contests for the Army prizes provided for in par. 5, G. O. 53, c. s., from these Headquarters, will take place this year at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., commencing on Oct. 25.

II. The marksmen to constitute the Army team of twelve will be selected as follows: Two from the Military Division of the Atlantic, three from the Military Division of the Pacific, and six from the Military Division of the Missouri. Each division commander will select from his command the number of marksmen above designated, together with one alternate each, and will cause them to report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri on or before Oct. 15. By direction of the Secretary of War the commanding officer Battalion of Engineers will also select from his command one marksman and one alternate, to report at the same time and place, to complete the Army team of twelve.

III. Col. J. C. Tidball, aide-de-camp, is designated to take charge of this contest, and will report for this purpose to the commanding general Department of the Missouri on or before Oct. 16.

IV. This competition will be conducted in conformity with the general provisions for distances, scores, etc., prescribed in G. O. 53, c. s., from these Headquarters, and a full report of the competition will be rendered to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

V. Upon completion of this contest, the commanding general Department of the Missouri will order the members of the Army team to return to their respective stations.

VI. In case of the absence of the General of the Army from personal attendance upon this contest, he will be represented by an officer of his personal staff, who will present the prizes to be awarded the competitors.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 55, H. Q. A., May 17, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following Regulation is published to the Army:

Whenever subsistence stores sold to officers are paid for within the calendar month in which they are sold, the sales shall be regarded as cash sales; if not paid for within the calendar month in which they are sold, the sales shall be regarded and reported as credit sales, and the amount collected through the Pay Department, as provided for by sections 1144 and 1299, Revised Statutes.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 9, 1882.

Publishes proceedings of the Court of Inquiry of which Col. Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Inf., was President, convened at the request of Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, for the purpose of examining into all the facts connected with the transactions in respect to securing transportation to be used in lieu of that for which he, Capt. Jacobs (then 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 7th Inf.), had, on May 23, 1877, made requisition on Mr. De Witt C. Pratt, then contractor for land transportation for Montana.

The court after an exhaustive finding of the facts in the case express the opinion that Lieut. Jacobs was acting under the orders of his legal superior, and as the orders he received were legal orders, and deprived him of all option, leaving no alternative but obedience, his responsibility ceases in this case, and is devolved upon his commanding officer, Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., the then commanding officer, District of Montana, in May and June, 1877.

In view of the evidence before the court, the District Commander was entirely justified in holding Pratt to a rigid and technical performance of his contract.

In the light of the evidence before the court there is no cause for the animadversions and conclusions indulged in by the Third Auditor in his decisions of March 3, 1880, and there are several statements in said decisions not warranted by the facts.

And the court is of the opinion, that all things considered, the rate agreed upon between Lieut. Jacobs and Maclay and Company was reasonable, and had Lieut. Jacobs in his reports set forth the facts as clearly as they now appear to the court, most of the Auditor's remarks would never have been made.

That the District Commander was acting in good faith, with a determination to carry out the wishes and views of the Department Commander, in both spirit and letter, there can be no question, also that he did and was entitled to use his discretion in the matter.

His judgment in what he did, appears to have been sound; the rejection of Baker and Company's transportation was right; the acceptance of Maclay and Company's offer was right; the rejection of Pratt's transportation was right.

The court is further of opinion that on the merits of the case no further action with regard to Lieut. Jacobs, now Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is necessary, finding it to be the fact that he personally had no manner of responsibility for what was done.

The court is further of opinion that no further action with respect to any one else is necessary, finding that all that was done was in good faith, in the exercise of legal authority, and was under the circumstances wise, proper, and economical.

Gen. Terry, the Department Commander, approves the proceedings, findings, and opinion of the court.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 11, 1882.

Publishes the overland distances, by wagon routes, between posts, etc., in this department, compiled from itineraries, map of post office routes, military map of Western Texas, and other sources of information.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 3, 1882.

Publishes the boundaries of the reservation to be known as the Yavapai-Supai Indian Reservation, duly declared as such by the President of the United States.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 10, 1882.

Publishes scores selected from company records of best target firing for March, 1882, taking scores of ten consecutive shots, or two best scores of five shots each, making over 84 per cent. at 100 yards, 80 per cent. and over at 200, 300, and 400 yards, and 70 per cent. and over at 500 and 600 yards.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, May 3, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California for March, 1882.

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The Dept. of Missouri Commander, accompanied by 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on public business (S. O. 96, May 10, D. M.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Major O. D. Greene, Adjt.-Gen.'s Dept., to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 19 and 23, were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 53, April 22, D. C.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 88, May 16, D. E.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return to Vancouver, W. T., on April 23, upon public business (S. O. 56, April 26, D. C.).

Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M. (S. O. 46, May 8, D. P.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., then 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., is extended two months (S. O., May 13, W. D.).

Major James M. Moore, Q. M., is appointed to act as inspector on certain Q. M. stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, on hand at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn. (S. O., May 13, W. D.).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Texas, to relieve Major W. B. Hughes, Q. M., that he may meet the requirements of so much of par. 10, S. O. 84, c. s., A. G. O. (G. O. 7, May 11, D. T.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M. (S. O. 76, May 11, D. D.).

Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., will take charge of the general depot of the Q. M. Dept. in San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 81, May 5, M. D. P.).

Capt. Wm. H. Gill, military storekeeper, is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will report to the officer in charge of the depot of the Q. M. Dept. at Philadelphia, Penn., to relieve Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper. Capt. Rodgers, on being relieved, will report to the Q. M. Gen. for assignment to inspection duty in connection with clothing and equipage of the Army (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

Major Edward D. Baker, Q. M., will relieve Major George B. Dandy of his duties and responsibilities as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the Columbia. Major Baker is announced as Chief Q. M. from May 1. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly (G. O. 11, May 1, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. James J. Dunn, Deputy Q. M. Gen., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., May 19 (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Chief Com'y of Sub., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Jan. 31, April 1, 14, and 21, current year, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 57, April 27, D. C.).

Com'y Sergt. John Hessler will be relieved from duty at Fort Brown, Tex., and will then proceed to Rawlins, Wy. T., and report to the officer in charge at that station, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, who will proceed to Camp on Snake River, Wy. T., for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. Edward W. Elwell, who will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S. (S. O. 43, May 12, D. P.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The contract of A. A. Surg. A. S. Wolff is, at his own request, annulled, to take effect April 30, 1882 (S. O. 48, May 8, D. T.).

The C. O., Fort Custer, M. T., will order A. A. Surg. I. L. Sanderson to report for duty with the detachment of recruits, under 2d Lieut. W. E. French, 3d Inf., en route to Fort Ellis, when it arrives at Terry's Landing. On completion of this duty Dr. Sanderson will return to Fort Custer (S. O. 75, May 8, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. W. R. Hall will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall, who, when so relieved, will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and report for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. J. H. Lacy, who will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., for duty (S. O. 95, May 8, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Arthur W. Scott will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty (S. O. 81, May 5, M. D. P.).

The C. O., Fort Keogh, M. T., will, on May 31, annul the contract of A. A. Surg. W. E. Sabin, his services being no longer required (S. O. 76, May 11, D. D.).

The telegraphic instructions of May 7, directing A. A. Surg. C. H. Allen to proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and accompany a battalion of the 3d Cav., commanded by Capt. A. D. King, to Fort Apache, A. T., and then to return to his proper station, Fort Thomas, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 67, May 8, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. J. H. Bartholf, member G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., May 10 (S. O. 60, May 3, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., May 17 (S. O. 86, May 13, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine, member G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., May 18 (S. O. 87, May 15, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Surg., President, and Capt. John Brooke, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., May 19 (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.).

The death of A. A. Surg. R. M. Bertolet having been reported, Surg. R. H. Alexander will take charge of his effects, make an inventory of them, and make arrangements for his burial, or for such disposition of his remains as may be desired by his relatives (S. O. 62, May 10, D. N. M.).

The following named medical officers will represent the Med. Dept. of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at St. Paul, Minn., on June 6, 1882: Lieut.-Col. Glover Perin, Surg.; Major Wm. C. Spencer, Surg., and Capt. Philip F. Harvey, Asst. Surg. (S. O., May 17, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward George W. Weed, Jackson Barracks, La., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.).

Hosp. Steward George W. Weed will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, and will then proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for assignment to duty (S. O., May 12, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, Newport Barracks, Ky., will proceed to Little Rock Barracks,

Little Rock, Ark., and pay the troops thereat on the muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1882 (S. O. 49, May 10, D. S.).

Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, is announced as Chief Paymaster of that Dept., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly (G. O. 10, April 26, D. C.).

Major James P. Canby, Paymaster, is assigned to duty as Paymaster at Mil. Div. of the Missouri Hdqrs. He will relieve Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster (S. O. 45, May 8, M. D. M.).

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymaster, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Fort Barrancosa, St. Augustine, and Fort Brooke, Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and pay the troops thereat on muster and pay rolls of April 30, 1882. On completion of this duty Major Tucker will return to his station, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 51, May 12, D. S.).

The journeys performed by Major Wm. H. Eckels from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on April 5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 were on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 53, April 22, D. C.).

Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, was ordered April 30 to proceed from Fort Quitman, Tex., to Lordsburg, N. M., and return, to pay the 1st Inf. on rolls of April 30, 1882 (S. O. 47, May 5, D. T.).

Major George E. Glenn, member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., May 19 (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Leave of absence for one month, to take effect not later than May 15, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Texas (S. O. 47, May 5, D. T.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John A. Kress, Chief Ord. Officer, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 54, April 22, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., May 19 (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. Frank Greene was ordered April 21 to proceed from Dayton to Spokane Falls, W. T., reporting upon arrival to 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf., in charge of telegraphic construction party, for the purpose of instructing Lieut. Ames and party in the best method of stringing telegraph wire and aiding therein. After completing this duty Lieut. Greene will return to his station, Dayton, W. T. (S. O. 54, April 22, D. C.).

1st Class Pvt. Walter L. Seward will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Visalia, Cal., and assume temporary charge of the signal station at that point (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

#### THE LINE.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 13, 1882:

Troop G, 5th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wy. T.  
Troop I, 5th Cav., to Fort Washakie, Wy. T.  
Troop B, 10th Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.  
Hdqs. and Cos. B, E, and G, 4th Inf., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Cos. B, 16th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.  
Cos. I and K, 16th Inf., to Fort Davis, Tex.

##### 1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, member, and 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., May 10 (S. O. 60, May 3, D. C.).

Capt. Max Wesendorff will return to the station of his company (S. O. 56, April 26, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz will return to the station of his company (S. O. 56, April 26, D. C.).

Lieut. John Stafford.—We have received a copy of the following, sent to us in accordance with a resolution and attested by Sergt. Felix Muraszko, Sergt. Jerry B. Machie, and Private Henry White, Committee, from Fort Walla Walla, W. T.:

"At a meeting of the members of Troop K, 1st Cavalry, held at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on the evening of May 3, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, While congratulating Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Infantry, on his well earned promotion, the members of Troop K, 1st Cavalry, take this opportunity of expressing their heartfelt regret that it is the occasion of the troop losing one of its most efficient and valuable members, which deprives them of a true comrade and the troop of an excellent soldier, who bears with him to his new field of duty the best wishes of the entire troop.

"Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss in the promotion of our comrade, we do hereby present him with a sword, sabre-belt, and plate, as a slight token of our appreciation of his many excellent qualities.

"Resolved, That the gift be forwarded to the station of his company, at Fort Halleck, Nev., as it is impossible for it to reach this post prior to his departure."

##### 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. W. C. Rawlley is relieved from command of Co. D of Instruction, G. M. S., Jefferson Bks, Mo. (Order 86, May 8, Jefferson Bks, Mo., Cav. Depot.)

##### 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. John P. Walker will join the detachment of his regiment now en route to Arizona, at Rock Creek, Wyo., reporting in arrest to the C. O. of the detachment (S. O. 47, May 11, D. P.).

##### 4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mex., accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adjt., and A. A. G., will proceed from Fort Craig to Santa Fe, N. M., by rail (S. P. O., April 25, D. N. M.).

##### 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts will return to his station (S. O. 46, May 8, D. P.).

Troop I is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., and take station. Troop G is relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyo., and take station (S. O. 47, May 11, D. P.).

Major Verling K. Hart will take command of and proceed with the troops en route from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Fort Washakie, W. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 48, May 12, D. P.).

##### 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The telegraphic instructions of May 8, directing Troop H (Wallace's), to return to its proper station, Fort Verde, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 67, May 8, D. A.).



The telegraphic instructions of May 9, directing 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury to proceed to Fort Grant, A. T., and conduct prisoners to Alcatraz Island, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 68, May 10, D. A.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

2d Lieut. James D. Mann is assigned to the command of Co. D of Instruction, G. M. S., at Jefferson Bks, Mo. (Order 86, May 8, Jefferson Bks, Mo., Cav. Depot.)

#### 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Private Albert E. Shaw, Bat. I, will repair to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for further orders assigning him to a station for medical treatment (S. O. 57, April 27, D. C.)

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 106, May 8, 1882, W. D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, is amended to direct him to report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point June 15, 1882 (S. O., May 13, W. D.)

Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, president; Capt. William P. Graves, 1st Lieut. Rezin G. Howell, J. E. Eastman, Alexander D. Schenck, Medem Crawford, Jr., 2d Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, members, and 2d Lieut. Erasmus M. Weaver, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Bks, D. C., May 19 (S. O. 83, May 16, D. E.)

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Major E. C. Bainbridge will, at the expiration of the delay granted him in letter of April 11, 1882, from H. Q. A., report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of South for assignment to a station (S. O. 20, May 13, M. D. A.)

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

1st Lieut. George G. Greenough is assigned to the command of a detachment of recruits for the 6th Cav., and upon arrival at Wilcox Station, Arizona, will turn it over to such officer as the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona may designate to receive it. Upon completion of these duties, Lieut. Greenough will return to Washington, D. C. (Order 88, May 11, Cav. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 87, May 15, D. E.)

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will proceed to join the battery (K) at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., to which his recent promotion carries him (S. O. 87, May 15, D. E.)

2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt will be relieved from his duties as Post Q. M. and Commissary of Subsistence at Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., on May 31, and will proceed to join his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 86, May 13, D. E.)

2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Newport Bks, Ky., May 19 (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.)

The operation of par. 2, S. O. 86, D. E., directing 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt to join his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on or after May 31 is postponed until June 30, 1882, or as soon thereafter as practicable (S. O. 89, May 13, D. E.)

A despatch from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., says: A burglary was attempted in the village of Fort Hamilton, L. I., May 10, by Thomas Fuller, a private in Battery B, 5th United States Light Artillery. Joseph Jones, a tailor and baker in the village, went home on Tuesday night with a considerable sum of money in his pocket. Before daybreak he was awakened by some one in his chamber. By a desperate struggle he held the intruder, and after assistance came the robber was tied to a chair until morning, when he was found to be one of the soldiers stationed at the fort. The case is being disposed of by the civil authority.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. Wells Willard, A. D. C. and Inspector of the Dept. of South. During his absence, 2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., will perform the duties of Inspector of the Department in addition to those of Acting Judge-Advocate (S. O. 50, May 11, D. S.)

Three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1882, 2d Lieut. Edward T. Brown (S. O., May 17, W. D.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave of Absence.—Until further orders on account of sickness, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Lynde (S. O., May 13, W. D.)

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, president; Capt. James Miller, 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., Augustus R. Egbert, Horace B. Searon, John K. Waring, John Kinzie, 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, members, and 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., May 2 (S. O. 56, April 26, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., having completed the duty assigned him in Post Orders No. 75, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., will return without delay to the station of his company (S. O. 60, May 3, D. C.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

1st Lieut. H. Seton is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., on May 20, for Fort Lowell, Arizona, via Columbus Bks, Ohio. Upon arrival at Columbus Bks, the detachment will be reported to the C. O. of that depot, to be joined to a detachment of recruits under orders to be forwarded from that depot on May 23 to the Dept. of Arizona (Order 82, May 17, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey, A. A. C. S. at St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Minneapolis, Minn., on public business (S. O. 77, May 12, D. D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

The following promotion is announced: Major Orlando H. Moore, 6th Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Inf., vice Carlin, promoted. Lieut.-Col. Moore will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O. 46, May 12, M. D. M.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

1st Lieut. G. S. Young, recently promoted from 2d Lieutenant, which carries him from Co. E, at Fort Buford, D. T., to Co. K, at Fort Snelling, Minn., will report for duty to the C. O. of his new station (S. O. 76, May 11, D. D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The telegraphic instructions of May 8, directing Co. A

(Whitner's), to return to its proper station, San Diego Bks, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 67, May 8, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 8, directing 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames to return to Fort Yuma, Cal., and resume his duties thereat, are confirmed (S. O. 67, May 8, D. A.)

1st Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, recently promoted to Co. I, will proceed to join his company, stationed at Benicia Bks, Cal., without delay (S. O. 81, May 5, M. D. P.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. William L. Kellogg, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Boltsford, 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, members, and 1st Lieut. John F. Stretch, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., May 17 (S. O. 86, May 13, D. E.)

Official information has been received at Hdqrs. Dept. of East of the promotion of 2d Lieut. William Paulding, Co. G, to 1st Lieutenant, April 11, 1882, vice Kirkman, promoted, which carries him to Co. K, at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 87, May 15, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner, president; Capt. Robert H. Hall, John N. Craig, 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Clark, William Paulding, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Kirby, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., May 18 (S. O. 87, May 15, D. E.)

The Supt. Gen. Rec. Service will cause twenty-six recruits to be forwarded to Fort Brady, Mich., for assignment to the 10th Inf. as follows: Ten to Co. B and sixteen to Co. I (S. O., May 17, W. D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

The telegraphic instructions of May 8, directing Co. G (Norvell's), to return to its proper station, Fort McDowell, A. T., and Co. H (Stacey's), to its station, Fort Lowell, A. T., are confirmed (S. O. 67, May 8, D. A.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 5, directing 2d Lieut. D. F. Angium to remain at Fort Thomas, A. T., until further orders, are confirmed (S. O. 65, May 5, D. A.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., from San Francisco, Cal., to Gila Bend and Tombstone, A. T., and return, between May 31 and June 11, 1881, are approved (S. O. 66, May 6, D. A.)

1st Lieut. George S. Wilson is relieved from the duties imposed upon him by par. 1, S. O. 53, D. A., and will return to his station, Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 68, May 10, D. A.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners, now in confinement at Whipple Bks, A. T., and proceed with them to Fort Yuma, Cal., at which point they will be transferred to 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., as he passes through Fort Yuma on West bound train, and by him conducted to San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Haskell, A. D. C., having completed these duties, will proceed to such points as may be indicated to him in instructions from the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona, after which he will return to his proper station, Whipple Bks, Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 63, May 10, D. A.)

Private Edgar Blinn, Co. K, now at Whipple Bks, A. T., under instruction in field signaling, is relieved from said duty, and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., for duty (S. O. 64, May 3, D. A.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Capt. William Auman, and 1st Sergt. D. P. Nevius, Co. G, Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., in time to reach that place prior to May 25, 1882, to receive, in person, from the Lieutenant-General, commanding Div. of Missouri, their prizes for marksmanship (S. O. 63, May 12, D. N. M.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. C. McKibbin will proceed at once, in command of Co. I, from Fort Marcy to Lordsburg, N. M., fully armed and equipped for field service, and with twenty days' rations (S. F. O. 6, April 29, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, Capt. Charles Steelhammer, in addition to the extension of sick leave of absence granted him in S. O. 94, April 25, 1881, W. D. (S. O., May 13, W. D.)

A despatch of May 15, from Denver, Col., says: A private soldier at Fort Garland shot and killed to-day a desperado named Dick Rogers, and seriously wounded his companion, Catron, the Paghas Springs stage robber. Both men were intoxicated and went to the garrison to steal. Rogers was intercepted by a private, and was on the point of drawing his revolver when a second soldier standing at a little distance raised his rifle and shot the thief dead. Catron had mounted his horse, and was coming to Rogers's assistance when the soldiers fired at him. He turned and galloped his horse toward the open country, and succeeded in reaching his camp on Ute Creek. He is known to be desperately wounded. The soldiers fired several shots at him as he fled, but did not pursue him. Catron is a notorious desperado, for whom large rewards are offered in Texas.

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

On his arrival at Fort Davis, Tex., with Co. I and K, A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington will report to the C. O. of that post for duty at the sub-post of Pena Colorado, Tex. (S. O. 47, May 6, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect as soon after June 1, 1882, as his services can be spared, with permission to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. I. O. Shelby, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 48, May 8, D. T.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Major Orlando H. Moore (formerly 6th Inf.) has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Inf., vice Carlin, promoted. Lieut.-Col. Moore will be relieved from duty in Dept. of Platte, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O. 46, May 12, M. D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect about May 25, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 76, May 11, D. D.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

1st Lieut. H. H. Adams will accompany the remains of the late Major R. L. Morris, 6th Inf., from St. Paul to New York City, N. Y. (S. O. 77, May 11, D. D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor will report to the C. O. Fort Brown, Tex., for special service (S. O. 49, May 11, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. J. H. Smith, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 47, May 7, D. T.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

The action of the post commander in ordering 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on April 25, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 57, April 27, D. C.)

Capt. William H. Boyle, president; Capt. Jas. A. Hangheer, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Joseph W. Duncan, Francis E. Eltonhead, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Sol. E. Sparrow, members, and 2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 3 (S. O. 59, May 1, D. C.)

The action of the post commander in ordering 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, R. Q. M., from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on March 15 and April 13, current year, on public business, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 55, April 29, D. C.)

Major Edward P. Pearson, president; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Williams and 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., May 10 (S. O. 60, May 3, D. C.)

The recruits at the Presidio of San Francisco for companies in the Dept. of Columbia will be sent to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., May 6, in charge of 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf. Those for Bat. E, 1st Art., will be landed at Astoria, Ore., with the view of joining their battery at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 80, May 4, M. D. P.)

#### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will at once send Co. A, B, and E, fully armed and equipped for field service, to Lordsburg, N. M. (S. F. O. 6, April 29, D. N. M.)

The C. O. Fort Bliss, Tex., will at once send Co. G, with 20 days' rations, fully armed and equipped for field service, to Lordsburg, N. M. (S. F. O. 6, April 29, D. N. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Engelhardt Endres, Co. A, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 96, May 10, D. M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 95, May 8, D. M.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., May 2. Detail: Nine officers of the 2d Inf.

At Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 3. Detail: Eight officers of the 21st Inf.

At Fort Lapwai, I. T., May 10. Detail: Three officers of the 21st Inf.; two of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 17. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Porter, N. Y., May 18. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Washington Bks, D. C., May 19. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

At Newport Bks, Ky., May 19. Detail: Two officers of the Med. Dept., and one each of the Q. M. Dept., Pay Dept., Ord. Dept., and 5th Art.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., at Vancouver Depot, Wash. T. (S. O. 59, May 1, D. C.)

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, on one mole at Santa Fe, N. M., which is reported suffering from lockjaw (S. O. 63, May 12, D. N. M.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John Brooke, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., will assemble at Newport Bks, Ky., May 25, to examine into the qualifications of Mr. S. S. Cole, late Lieut. 38th Indiana Vols., an applicant for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 51, May 12, D. S.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Halleck, Nev., on May 22, to inspect horses to be purchased by the Post Q. M. at and in the vicinity of Fort Halleck, for Troop I, 1st Cav. Detail: Major George B. Sanford, Capt. C. C. Carr, and 2d Lieut. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav. (S. O. 81, May 5, M. D. P.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John Brooke, Asst. Surg.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff and 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will assemble at Newport Bks, Ky., May 22, 1882, to examine into the qualifications of Mr. S. S. Cole, late 1st Lieut. 38th Indiana Vols., an applicant for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 52, May 15, D. S.)

Indian Scouts.—The Commanding Officers Co. B and Co. D, Indian Scouts, will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., and there discharge, on April 17, their companies of scouts, and will turn over the discharged Indians to the Indian Agent, San Carlos Indian Reservation, and immediately thereafter enlist new companies of twenty-five Indians each, and will then return to their stations (S. O. 66, May 6, D. A.)

Forts Fetterman and Sanders Abandoned.—In accordance with instructions from the Lieutenant-General, the posts of Fort Fetterman and Fort Sanders, W. T., will be at once abandoned, and the garrisons thereof will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and take station thereat. The public property at these posts will be disposed of under the direction of the Chiefs of the Staff Departments to which it pertains. Post funds and the property pertaining thereto will be transferred to the Post Treasurer of Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. The records of the posts will be sent to Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte. Pending this disposition, an officer and a guard of ten men will be left at each post (G. O. 9, May 11, D. P.)

Prizes for Marksmanship.—The following named enlisted men, members of the Division Rifle Team, will proceed to Chicago, Illinois, and report to the Adjt.-Gen., Mil. Div. of Missouri, on May 25 or before that date, to receive prizes for marksmanship to be distributed on that date by the Lieutenant-General in person: 1st Sergt. J. Hindley, Troop B, 7th Cav.; 1st Sergt. J. Hackett, Co. A, 7th Inf., and Corpl. T. Russell, Co. C, 17th Inf. (S. O. 75, May 8, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—So much of the sentence of a G. C.-M. in the case of Private Frank Mason, Co. D, 4th Inf., as relates to confinement and forfeiture of ten dollars per month of his pay, remaining unexecuted, is remitted (S. O. 46, May 8, D. P.)

In the cases of Charles Harvey, formerly a private of Troop D, 6th Cav.; George A. Bock, formerly a private of Troop H, 6th Cav.; Martin Larkin, formerly a private of Troop B, 6th Cav., and Private Hubert Armbruster, Co. B, 8th Inf., the portions of the confinement remaining unexecuted on May 17 are remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C.-M. O. 40, May 3, M. D. P.)

In the case of military convict Aaron B. Shean, formerly private Co. D, 3d Inf., the portion of his sentence of confinement remaining unexecuted on May 15 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 64, May 4, D. D.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private Ellsworth Deuel, Bat. E, 4th Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 43, May 3, D. E.)

The unexecuted portion of the sentence in the case of Private John Dunn, Bat. A, 4th Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 44, May 4, D. E.)



**Economy in Mileage.**—In view of reduced condition of appropriation for mileage the Secretary of War directs that the strictest economy be enjoined in expenditures under that head and no orders issued for performance of journeys not absolutely necessary for the public service. (Letter A. G. O., May 10, 1882, to Div. and Dept. Comdrs.)

**Field Glasses.**—The Adjutant-General, in letter of April 25, 1882, reiterates a former ruling of the General of the Army that "every officer shall provide a 'Binocular,' or, better still, a small 'opera glass.' In target practice everything should be practical, and no instrument or device resorted to, except what the officer or soldier uses habitually on the skirmish line," and adds, "Field glasses are not issued by the Chief Signal Officer, except with the signal kits."

**Allowance of Forage.**—"A mounted officer while absent on cumulative leave is entitled to forage for his private horses wherever they may be, but if the officer is absent more than thirty days on other than cumulative leave he is not entitled to forage. An officer under suspension by sentence of General Court-martial is not entitled to draw forage. He is entitled to quarters, which should be assigned him by his commanding officer, but not to select quarters according to rank. (Circular, Dept. Columbia, April 25, 1882.)

**Quartermasters' Sergeants as School Teachers.**—Relative to allowance of extra duty pay to a regimental quartermaster sergeant, and relative to his employment on extra duty as school teacher, the Secretary of War has reaffirmed his former decision, communicated under date of Jan. 7, 1880, to the effect that a regimental quartermaster sergeant should not be mustered for extra duty pay as overseer or laborer, which decision precludes his employment on extra duty as school teacher. (Letter A. G. O., March 23, 1882.)

**Decoration Day.**—The following troops will proceed to New York on the 30th inst., Decoration Day, and take part in the public ceremonies of that day: Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery. The battery will march from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to New York City, and return in the same manner; a battalion of foot troops, to consist of two batteries of the 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Hamilton. Troops will report at 9 A. M. at Forty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, to Lieut.-Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d U. S. Artillery, for orders. (S. O. 90, May 19, D. E.)

**Issue of Candles.**—The Secretary of War has authorized the continuance of the issue by the Subsistence Department of candles as a component part of the ration to married enlisted men, authorized laundresses, and contract surgeons as well as to other civilian employees entitled to rations. Civilian employees entitled to rations are not authorized to draw oil in lieu of candles, but they can draw candles as heretofore from the Subsistence Department. (Letter A. G. O., May 6, 1882.)

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Platte.**—The Omaha Herald, of May 13, says: "The party given on Thursday evening by Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Cowin, at their residence on 20th and California streets, was an exceedingly elegant and enjoyable affair and participated in by a large number of guests. Among those present were: Gen. George Crook, Col. and Mrs. Ludington, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. John G. Bourke, A. D. C.; Lieut. Morris C. Foote, Major and Mrs. John V. Furey."

News has been received of the safe arrival at Rock Creek and the departure for Arizona of Capt. Drew's command, Cos. A and M of the 3d Cavalry, who were snow bound en route from Fort McKinney.

The Omaha Herald of May 11 says: News was received at headquarters yesterday that Capt. Drew's command of the 3d Cavalry, which started from Fort McKinney, Wyoming, on the 3d inst. to enter on the campaign against the Apaches in Arizona, remained snowbound, through drifts and heavy roads, in the central western portion of Wyoming, on their way to the railway at Rock Creek. The tidings were brought into Rock Creek by an Indian scout who ran ahead. The scout reported that he left the command on Monday 22 miles south of Fort Fetterman. The command was only rationed to the 10th (Wednesday) when it was expected that they would reach the railway. Rations have been sent to their relief. The plans and specifications for the improvements and rebuilding at Fort Omaha to prepare it for a ten company garrison include two residence quarters for field officers, six for captains, and eighteen for lieutenants. Also three barracks for the troops, one guard house, a powder magazine, oil house, and chapel. The estimated cost of the improvements is \$152,892. Mr. Augustus Kountze has deeded to the Government some forty-two and one-half acres of land in the southern portion of the military reserve which has hitherto been leased only.

**Department of Arizona.**—The Weekly Epitaph, Tombstone, Arizona, of May 6, gives a glowing account of a meeting held there May 5 to take measures to raise volunteer troops to crush the marauding Apaches. The meeting was assured of the co-operation of Col. Ahumada, commandant of the Mexican forces on the frontier. Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th U. S. Infantry, who was present, addressed the meeting and made an impressive speech. The Epitaph reports him as saying that prompt and decisive action was necessary; that the savages were almost at our doors, and were getting bolder and bolder, and that unless we took active and radical measures to stay their progress rivers of blood would mark their meanderings. So far as he was concerned, he had done everything in his power; he had put three companies of troops in the field; had sent a courier to Fort Huachuca with orders for the commanding officer to march to the aid of the settlers; he paid the courier out of his own pocket \$5 per hour, and it took him fourteen hours to complete the twenty miles intervening between Tombstone and Huachuca. He earnestly requested the people to let him know the earliest possible authentic information, so that he could take immediate steps to remedy the evil, and concluded by saying he was no tenderfoot, that he had spent the best portion of his days in Arizona, and was heart and soul with the people in any movement they entered into for the extermination of the savages.

Others followed, and subscriptions were opened, men and money being plentiful, but a great lack of horses.

The Epitaph also publishes the following public address issued by Capt. Hurst on his arrival at Tombstone:

Tombstone, A. T., April 30, 1882.  
I am directed by Gen. Willcox, commanding department, to remain in Tombstone and to render to its citizens and those of surrounding country during the present most unfortunate Indian outbreak all the aid and assistance in the power and at the disposal of the military authorities.

Identified with Cochise County for several years and with the people of Arizona for nearly thirteen years, I am spe-

cially anxious and particularly desirous to render all service that I can officially command.

For this purpose I earnestly ask the co-operation of all citizens. I want the earliest possible information of danger to exposed settlers. Let this information be reliable and I will act immediately, day or night, and will stretch to the utmost all my official powers on behalf of the department commander.

Every soldier in Arizona is in the field for the protection of settlers and property, and every military post in it is defenceless for the time being. I can be found at any hour, day or night, at the Grand Hotel, this city.

Bring me no mere rumors, not sensational reports, and my most earnest and best efforts are at your command.

J. H. Hurst, 1st Lieut, 12th Inf., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A.

It also says: "It is now the general opinion that the hostilities have crossed into Sonora and are safe from the vengeance of the United States Army. There may be a few stragglers in the Chiricahua mountains, but if so they will shortly follow the main body. As the Indians captured a large quantity of stock, the country may be considered safe until they want another grub-stake."

It gives great praise to Colonel Forsyth, saying "by good judgment and rapidly displayed in the movement of his commands and energy and persistence in holding the trail of the savages, he has obtained splendid results. The celerity of his pursuit forced the Indians across the line, and even then he did not stop. Although killing thirteen hostiles in Guadalupe canyon, he found them too strongly entrenched to dislodge, and rested until night, when he endeavored to surround them. The Indians succeeded, however, in stealing away, upon the discovery of which in the morning, the troops continued the pursuit, driving the savages upon the Mexican forces, which annihilated them. Colonel Forsyth is entitled to much credit and praise from the people of Arizona and the country generally."

**Department of Dakota.**—The Cheyenne Leader of May 11 says: Lieut. Chase, 3d Cavalry, arrived in Sidney, and will await the arrival of his company. He is expected from Fort Washakie to-day, and will leave at once for Arizona.... Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings, 3d Cavalry, arrived yesterday afternoon and will await the arrival of his company, en route to the Indian Territory.... Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, arrived Sunday and will await the arrival of the regiment in this city.... Lieut. G. L. Converse, 3d Cavalry, came in from the west yesterday and departed for Denver for the Indian country.... Maj. J. W. Mason, 3d Cavalry, arrived from the west yesterday and waits the arrival of his troops, southward bound.... Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th Infantry, arrived from the west yesterday having been out in attendance upon a seventeen days' court-martial trial.... Maj. A. W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, at Fort Steele, arrived from the west yesterday and went south to Denver en route to Deming, where he will be in command.... Mrs. Capt. Thompson, of Fort Russell, is very ill.... Capt. Keefe, 4th Infantry, is now in command at Fort Russell.... Col. Royall, inspector-general, left Cheyenne yesterday and went up to Fort Sanders on inspection duty.... Gen. Brackett, colonel 3d Cavalry, and Lieut. Reynolds, his adjutant, left yesterday on the D. P. passenger train for Fort Deming, N. M.... Lieut. G. W. Baxter received a telegram yesterday from J. K. Moore, post trader at Fort Washakie stating that the Indians have been greatly excited over the killing of Ute Jack, but were kept in check by Chief Washakie, and did no harm. They have now quieted down and no trouble whatever is anticipated. The post rider from the Yellowstone county reports that the Crows have come over into northern Wyoming and ordered the settlers away. Lieut. Baxter's ranch is located north of Fort Washakie and he is of course interested in the matter of the threatened Indian outbreak. He will depart on Sunday for his ranch.

**Department of Texas.**—The Fort Clark News, May 6, says: We heartily join in the congratulations to Lieut. Clarke, 10th Inf., whom we have known for a number of years, and feel assured there is no one more worthy of advancement than he. We hope for him that speedy advancement of which he is deserving.

Gen. Sweitzer and wife, of Fort Clark, left on Wednesday to spend the summer in the East. They will probably be absent for some time.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Capt. Wells, 8th Cav., left on Monday last for a trip north.

Referring to the recent performance of "Ours" at Fort Clark, the News says: The character of Lady Shendryn was well taken by Mrs. Wilcox. Mrs. Sharpe was well fitted for her part, the character of Blanche Haye, and is certainly deserving of praise for the manner in which she carried her part. Mrs. Mosher, as Mary Netley, was exceptionally fine. At every appearance on the stage she was greeted by rounds of applause. The character of Prince Petrovsky was taken by Surgeon Heger, who rendered his part in an excellent manner. Capt. Miner as Sir Alexander Shendryn, was very good; also Lieut. Martin, as Capt. Sambre. Angus McAlister, by Lieut. Webster, was well rendered. Lieut. Webster's delivery was very fine. Lieut. Hickey was peculiarly fitted for the part of Hugh Chalcut. He brought down the house at every turn. He certainly has no small amount of talent in that direction, and is deserving of considerable credit. Major Smith, as Sergeant Jones, was frequently applauded, and rendered his part in true English style and is richly deserving of praise. One of the pleasing parts of the entertainment was at the close of the second act, when a portion of one of the companies in the garrison was marched passed the window at the back of the stage, preceded by the band, which made it appear more real. After the curtain fell on this scene, the applause for a short time was uproarious.

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent of May 4 says: The officers of the post have been using dynamite to clear the target range and the roads of stumps this week, and the reports have been numerous and successful.... Duffy, a soldier sentenced to Alcatraz, on Thursday last managed to get his shackles off and escaped from the cars, at Walla Walla. Several shots fired failed to hit him.... Maj. D. B. Larned, of the Pay Department, and Capt. A. S. Kimball of the Q. M. Dept., were at headquarters Saturday, the former to take leave of his many friends before leaving for Fort Cour d'Alene, and the latter on public business.... Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, arrived last week, and relieved Maj. Eckels in his duties as chief paymaster of this department.... Maj. E. D. Baker, Q. M. Dept., arrived on the last steamer, and assumed the duties of chief quartermaster on the 1st instant.... Private Henry H. Franklin, Troop L, 1st Cavalry, the "Christian" correspondent of the New York Witness, who was found guilty of lying and slander by two courts-martial at Fort Walla Walla, has been ordered to be dishonorably discharged from the U. S. service by the General of the Army as being an unfit associate for the enlisted men of his regiment, on account of vicious habits and immoral character.... General Frank Wheaton, colonel 2d Infantry, from Fort Cour d'Alene, and Capt. A. G. Force, 1st Cavalry, from Fort

Lapwai, arrived at headquarters on Saturday, as members of the board for the examination of non-commissioned officers.

The Walla Walla Daily Union of May 4 publishes the following: Emil Pfender, of the 1st Cavalry band, deserted from Fort Walla Walla on the 1st of May. He had previously borrowed from one of the members of the band a suit of clothes to be worn, as he said, while getting married. Said Pfender is a good business musician, and has taken a prominent part in the various concerts given by the band here and in Portland. It is probable that he has gone to Victoria with the intention of teaching music, being pretty well known among musical and theatrical people. He is about 30 years old, five feet six or seven inches high; has black hair slightly sprinkled with gray about the temples, a slight dark moustache, ruddy complexion, and gray eyes; and has a noticeable lisp when speaking. The musical fraternity should beware of trusting him, for he is without moral principle, having abandoned his wife in California, and left her an invalid dependent upon public charity. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for his apprehension. Will other papers please copy this notice and pass it around.

ERASTUS M. WALKER, Chief Musician 1st Cavalry.

**Department of the Missouri.**—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received, May 17, a despatch from the Agent at the Mescalero Agency, saying:

"In view of the failure of Congress to make appropriations for subsisting these Indians, and in view of the facts that beef and flour on hand will only last until about July 1, and that these Indians have no means of subsisting themselves, it seems to me that it will be policy to transfer them to the War Department, who should take charge of them before starvation compels them to commit depredations which will naturally lead to a great loss of life and destruction of valuable property. As soon as supplies are cut off the military will have to act; therefore I think it advisable for troops to take charge of the Mescalero Apaches at once: nothing short of force can compel them to remain on the reservation and starve. The action of Congress in this matter simply means to the Mescalero's extermination."

Gen. Pope telegraphs to the Adjutant General, May 18, that the Mescaleros must be fed or they will starve. As the Indian Bureau can't feed them, the Army must, or a heavy military force must be placed around them to make them starve peaceably. There is time yet to provide for them, but it can't safely be postponed. It should be attended to at once. Gen. Pope also repeats the telegram from the Indian Agent above given.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

May 9, 1882.

DEPARTMENT Headquarters moved last week to the old arsenal building, which has been remodelled and refitted for that purpose, and gives ample room, is comfortable and pleasant, with a fine view of the Missouri.

Race horses are becoming numerous, and some very fine stock are making their appearance. A horse race took place April 29, outside of the garrison, between Captain Theo. J. Wint's gray horse, of Troop L, 4th Cavalry, and W. J. Nicholson's bay, of Troop G, 7th Cavalry (one of the late lamented Custer's famous 7th Cavalry horses, which had formerly beaten everything in the "Hills" that came before it.) A number of spectators were present, including several ladies. A good deal of money changed hands on both sides, the latter horse easily winning the race. A game of Base Ball took place the day after the race, and a number of persons were present to see the soldiers play their first game with the civilian post mule-skinner. The soldiers came out first best.

Colonel Otis has battalion drill every afternoon, weather permitting, unless otherwise ordered. There is still a great lack in efficiency in drill.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

FORT SILL, May 11, 1882.

The Dramatic Association closed its season last evening with the play of "Emeralda." This play has been on the boards in New York for a long time, and appearing in "Scribner's Monthly," we all took a fancy to it, resulting in the following cast:

Old man Rogers, Capt. Custer; Mrs. Rogers, or Mother, Mrs. Thompson; Drew, Mr. Musser; Nora and Kate Desmond, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. McCoy; Esterbrook, Lieut. Powell; Dave Hendy, Major Morgan; Jack Desmond, Col. Henry; Marquis, Lieut. Palmer; Emeralda, Mrs. Henry. The plot commences in the 1st act in North Carolina—a farm house, which is sold, the family going to Europe. The 2d act shows the Rogers family seeing "the paintings" and such like in Paris, and the mother trying to marry Emeralda to a Marquis. The lover, Dave, of North Carolina, follows, unknown and unseen, the family to Europe. The 3d act, Dave is discovered, and Emeralda, scorns her mother and the Marquis and brings on quite a scene of domestic infelicity. 4th act. It is ascertained that the Rogers property is worthless, the vein of ore being on Dave's place. The Marquis leaves for a girl whose father has struck ill; Dave and Emeralda are united.

The parts were well taken, those particularly so of Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Henry and Capt. Custer. The part of Emeralda required a great deal of fine acting and many changes, and in its rendition the audience were well pleased, and fully justified the remark that Mrs. Henry had a high order of dramatic talent. Mrs. Thompson, as the old woman, and Capt. Custer, as the old man, could scarcely have been done better. So our season closed in a blaze of glory. If our pocketbooks are no fuller our minds are, and we have had an agreeable occupation, and if the compulsory bill goes through we may adopt the stage for our profession.

Surgeon Witmaas has been relieved by Asst. Surgeon Bannister. Lieut. Pierce has gone to Fort Smith as witness before U. S. Court. Lieut. Finley has returned from leave; Lieut. Powell from driving cattle out of the Territory; Lieut. Humphrey has gone out for same purpose. Capt. Custer with his company leaves Monday to make a field camp on Boulder Creek. Our gardens under the recent rains yield us an abundance now of lettuce, beets, onions and peas, and the Paymaster is expected to-day. A recent cyclone killed our mail driver and his horses, distributing our mail and express packages to parts unknown. With the above advantages one ought to be happy, but we are not.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT SANDERS, WYOMING.

MAY 4, 1882.

FORT SANDERS is doomed, and like Hays, in Kansas, Hartst and Robinson, in Nebraska, etc., will very soon be among the things that were. A few days since an order



was received from Col. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Omaha, directing that the stores, etc., be got in shape preparatory to an abandonment of the post. The cavalry belonging here will, it is believed, be sent to Fort McKinney and the infantry to Fort Russell. Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, is to meet with the same fate—this post being three miles east of Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and Fetterman being eighty miles north of Rock Creek, the nearest station on the railroad. The order was a surprise to every one, and created, as such an order always does, consternation among all those so pleasantly situated here. The garrison has hosts of friends in Laramie City, and their departure is a universal source of regret, during the past Winter their theatricals having been largely attended, special trains bringing down their friends in Laramie, and, in a business point of view, the town will be quite a loser.

A special train over the Union Pacific yesterday took, east and south, to Denver the two companies of the Third Cavalry from Fort McKinney, bound south for Deming, New Mexico, on account of the Apache troubles. Before they get there, probably, "Bandy" Forsyth and his brave cavalrymen and the Mexican troops will have met the redskins and made "good Indians"—if not all—of the majority, we hope.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

MAY 14, 1882.

SINCE my last letter to the JOURNAL the garrison has been reduced 33 per cent. by the critical situation of Indian affairs at the Agency of the Bannock and Shoshones Indians at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, where a company of the 6th Infantry was sent, agreeably to telegraphic orders from Gen. Crook's headquarters. The officers were Capt. Britton and Lieut. Thompson. From Douglas they went, via Ogden, to Fort Steele, on the Union Pacific, where they took the wagon train brought down by Col. Mason and two companies of the 3d Cavalry and left for Washakie, 150 miles northwest. Matters looked equally when they left, but things have quieted down, and there will not, in all probability, be any trouble with the Indians there, as seemed likely after the killing of Jack, the Ute chief, by Lieut. Morgan.

When Capt. Britton's company left four of the men deserted—having wives in Salt Lake City. This action of the Mormon girls, in taking unto themselves sweethearts among the boys in blue, is wholly contrary to the teachings of the Tabernacle and the advice of the Apostles of the Latter Day Saints; but after all it is a most effective way of breaking up the power of Uncle Sam, and if the Government were unwise enough to have all the regiments domiciled in Utah, President John Taylor and his Twelve Apostles would only have to turn loose the spare Mormon maidens upon the rank and file and the Army would slowly melt away. Verily, as Milton says, love is mightier than lead.

The quartermaster's depot for Fort Thornburgh, which has been at Park City, Utah, since the establishment of the post, is about to be broken up. Lieut. Wetherill, 6th Inf., at present depot quartermaster there, has received orders to pack up his property and prepare to leave. The depot will, in all probability, be moved to Green River, on the Union Pacific, unless the route is from Carter Station, via Fort Bridger. Lieut. Wetherill's company is now at Fort Thornburgh and his family at this post. He will join early in June.

Col. Royall, 3d Cavalry, inspector-general on Gen. Crook's staff, has been here during the past week inspecting Fort Hall, Idaho, Fort Cameron, to the South, etc. The promotion of Hatch or Mackenzie to the coming brigadier-generalship will make him a full colonel, and lucky is the regiment that gets him.

Gen. McCook has returned from his Court-martial trip to Fort Steele, where Capt. Walker, 3d Cavalry, was on trial. Everybody in the court was heartily glad to get away, apparently—the 3d Cavalry officers following the companies of their regiment, which had already started for Arizona.

Major Wingard, our Aldermanic paymaster, has returned from his pay trips to Forts Hall, Steele, etc.

The fort is looking lovelier than ever in its garb of green, and to improve this already perfect post, there is being put in a new and very complete system of water pipes.

#### WEST POINT.

PROF. LIEBER has been supporting a private hospital for some time. The Professor scalded his hand very badly. He is satisfied that throwing a pitcher of water into a hot furnace is not a good way to cool it, unless he can get some other fellow to throw the water. Mrs. Lieber has been quite ill for some weeks; two of his children has had scarlet fever; one has the measles. Last week the baby girl was so low that her life was despaired of for a short time.

There is an attack of Dutch measles or Rosola, or something of that sort, now prevalent among the children. Prof. Michie's son, "Dennie," has just recovered, and another son, "Willie," is passing through it. So that the Professor and his family are in quarantine just now. Prof. Wheeler, Col. Lazelle, and one other family are in the same predicament. At Highland Falls there are quite a number of cases of measles, and this may be some of the "waftings."

Mrs. Warren, wife of Lieut. Warren, Corps of Engrs., is improving in health. She has been visiting her father, Prof. Wheeler, for several weeks.

Lieut. Warren paid a flying visit to his family last week. Lieut. D. D. Johnson, 5th Art., was here on a short visit. He had business with the dentist, the dentist at the post being one of the most skilful operators to be found anywhere.

The Cadet Mess Hall is being extensively repaired. The old photographic gallery is to be removed. The addition to the Cadet Barracks will soon be two stories high.

The new observatory, built on the site of old Fort Webb, under the energetic superintendence of Lieut. Murray, is nearly ready for the roof.

There will be a hop on May 24 at the officers' mess. Representatives John H. Camp, of N. Y.; George B. Davis, of Ill., and Jos. C. B. Blackburn, of Kentucky, have been appointed as members on the part of the House of Representatives of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy.

The resignation of Cadet Thomas C. Looney, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War to take effect May 15 (S. O., May 15, W. D.).

General Service Clerk Henry Kehl, for some time past at West Point on special service with Captain Stanton, of the Corps of Engineers, has started to report to Colonel Martin at the Headquarters Dept. of the Platte.

The West Point correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes, May 10: Orders bearing upon the subject of the examination and other exercises are being prepared and will soon be issued. The farewell hop of the graduating class is fixed for Friday evening, June 9, and the graduating exercises for Monday, June 12. The usual large attendance of visitors is expected, including Secretary Lincoln, General Sherman, Adjutant-General Drum, and other distinguished persons. It is hoped that the President will be here also,

but there is no assurance of this at present. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Colonel commanding the 20th U. S. Infantry, and the school at Fort Leavenworth, has been invited to deliver the annual address to the graduating class and has signified his acceptance. A new and marked feature of the exercises this year will be a gymnastic drill of the fourth class, under the direction of 2d Lieutenant E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics, who is also instructor of gymnastics.

It is stated that vacation trips to Europe this summer are contemplated by some of the officers and professors here. Professors Bass and Larned and Lieutenants Scriven and Williams are mentioned as among those who are going. Guy and James, sons of General Howard, left last week, by steamer from New York, for a similar trip. They expect to remain abroad several months. The former is a recent graduate of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe.

A horse ridden by Cadet Taggart fell dead one day recently during cavalry drill, the rider escaping unhurt. The animal was a young one and had given no previous indication of disability or disease. A post-mortem examination, conducted by Assistant Surgeon White, revealed pneumonia as the cause of death.

Mr. John B. Gough lectured here recently under the auspices of the Dialectic Society, U. S. M. A. The subject of his lecture was "Peculiar People." He also by invitation of Chaplain Postlethwaite assisted in the Sunday night services at the soldiers' chapel, on which occasion his remarks were confined chiefly to the subject of temperance. He was the guest while here of General Howard.

#### THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

OUR account last week of the Reunion at St. Louis, May 10 and 11, leaves but little to add this week. General Sanborn offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing for the publishing, binding, and distributing of "a third volume of the reports, proceedings and annals of the society, and that as often hereafter as the published proceedings of the society embraced are sufficient to make a bound volume of the size and appearance of volumes 1 and 2 already bound, said board shall have authority to bind and distribute the same."

A member, advertising to General Force's work on the Campaigns of the War, said: "There is at least one mistake that I think ought to be corrected at once. He states as a historical fact that in the action at Shiloh on Sunday, the first day of the battle, at about 9 or 10 o'clock, Col. Williams, commander of the 1st Brigade of Gen. Hurlbut's division, was killed. It is simply a mistake, and as a historical fact it seems to me that it ought to be corrected. Col. Williams was not killed, and so far as I know was not wounded in the action."

General Sherman said that General Force, who was not present, would doubtless be glad to correct the report, whereupon another delegate said: "Gen. Force has already received several letters from men who were killed in battle, and this gentleman may be among that number. I am quite sure that Gen. Force has been advised of those mistakes, and they certainly will be corrected."

To this General Sherman replied: "Yes; General Force is one of the most careful men in the world, and the last man in the world to hurt anybody, either in his feelings or his body. These remarks are in perfect order and exactly in my own line of thought—that this society are living witnesses to great events, to which they ought to bear testimony at any and all times."

Further on, General Dawes, amid loud expressions of approval, moved that the eldest son of General Frank P. Blair be made a regular member of the association, which General Sherman, under the rules, cordially approved, and it was unanimously carried. The Committee on Nominations for Officers having reported—(we gave the list last week)—General Sherman, nominated again for president, said: "Gentlemen, I myself am somewhat in favor of rotation in office, and I was in hopes you would select some one else to preside over your society. I have now been president for over twelve years; at the same time you know that I am so identified with you, that if you want me of course here I am; that is all."

The protest, however, was of no avail. Not a single member seconded the General's suggestion, and he was unanimously re-elected. General Hickenlooper adverted to the efforts already made to secure the attendance of officers at the meeting in full uniform, and to the partial failure of the plan, and offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to give the matter attention, which was adopted.

General Sherman, in his remarks on bringing the meeting to a close, said, referring to the interesting and important historical publications since the last meeting: General Force has published one about Corinth and Shiloh, and among the most interesting of these publications is that of Mr. Nicolay, who was a private secretary to Lincoln, in which he describes all the little antecedent events attending the opening of the civil war. I think his book is wonderfully correct and wonderfully good, and when I read the book I made marginal notes as I went along, and when I came to the fact that Lyon had distinguished himself in female attire, and went to Camp Jackson, it occurred to me as very singular, as I knew Lyon better than almost anybody in this Army. He was the roughest specimen you ever saw. Never combed his hair; beard full, long and red, and it struck me as very strange that he should do such a thing, and I wrote Nicolay to get his authority. I got a long letter from him which I intended to have brought with me. It is to this effect: He got it from Peckham, who wrote a history of Lyon ten years ago. Since I have been here I have seen Mr. Preston Blair, one of the sons of Frank Blair, who tells me that his grandmother, Mrs. Alexander, furnished the dress. She is blind. She lives here in St. Louis, and is well known to everybody here. She furnished him the cloak and a sun-bonnet over which hung a very deep veil. So Lyon, beyond all question, did that. He went out to the camp, which was then commanded by Dan. Frost, a West Point graduate, and satisfied himself that the men there had covert designs—for they were known to have received captured arms from Baton Rouge, and had also received

two six-pounders that came up concealed in sugar casks, and the next day he marched out and surrounded the camp. And Lyon took care, of course, to see that he was acting lawfully, and as he wanted to obey the law, and we West Point graduates are brought up to have a very strict regard for the law, and when at once satisfied himself that these men meditated some resistance, some attack on the arsenal, like a sensible man he saw the danger and made his first attack. He was justified in that both as a soldier and as a lawyer; and I think General Noble was right when he said that he had a right to seize with a *posse comitatus* those arms, either with a writ or without a writ.

The General continuing gave some account of the state of feeling in St. Louis at that time, to show the courage and patriotism of Gen. Frank Blair, who in spite of the fact that he was a Southerner and a slave owner, resisted the local public sentiment to declare himself on the side of the Union. "He was a magnanimous fellow," said General Sherman, and saw farther ahead than any of us. The people of Missouri, the General explains, were all brought up in the doctrine that the Black Republicans and Abolitionists were devils incarnate, and that they could cut their throats with as clear a conscience as they would any enemy. I think the spirit of our meeting has been kind and good, he continued, "and I hope it will have a good influence on this community. (Laughter.) I belong here, and I feel like one of them, just as Noble does. We have a right to settle here, and when we are in St. Louis we have a right to speak what we think, just as we would in New York, or Washington, or Philadelphia. This is an honest country. No honest man can play two parts. We must be plain, straightforward, honest soldiers. You are fighting a battle to-day, gentlemen, just as much as you were in 1865, but it is a battle of opinion, and a very important battle it is, too. We are fighting the battles of civilization, which commenced long before any of us could see, and is going on now, and we as members of this society coming together here as we do, interchanging kindly thoughts, speaking of our old comrades in the way that we do, manifesting our love and respect for them and for the cause in which they fought, we leave a little ripple upon the surface of time, having its influence for good; and I know it, and you know it, and you feel it. At all events, we say so, and we believe so, and in adjourning to-day over to Cleveland next year, I hope I will see as many as are now before me, if not more, and if we choose to enlarge our ranks by bringing in new members from the children of those already in, so much the better. We have already lived fifteen years. I didn't suppose this army could exist more than ten, but I have noticed, and notice with pleasure and surprise that your members keep up well, and your spirit is as bright and buoyant to day as the day you first signed your constitution."

Amid the most enthusiastic applause the meeting then adjourned.

The banquet in the evening at the Lindell Hotel fittingly ended a most interesting meeting. The guests were numerous, the viands, etc., abundant and of generous quality, the banqueting room handsomely and appropriately decorated, and every one felt happy. The United States Cavalry Band, from Jefferson Barracks, was in attendance, and was an efficient factor in the universal enjoyment. After the feasting had concluded and cigars were lit, General Sherman called the meeting to order, and, with a few humorous remarks, proposed the first toast of the evening: "The Republic; its spirit, purpose and institutions are the crown jewels of humanity," and called upon the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, to respond. After the band played "Hail Columbia," Colonel David Murphy responded to the toast, "Missouri." After music and singing, the health of the President of the United States was drunk standing, the sentiment being, "Ruler and Servant where the People are Sovereign." Mr. John W. Morton responded by reciting "The American Flag." "The Army of the Tennessee" was next responded to by Judge Phillips, of Illinois, then came "Our Sister Armies," responded to in a gem of a speech by General J. S. Fullerton. Mr. Cockerill responded to the toast, "The Press and its Representatives in the War." Gen. Buckland responded to the "Rank and File," and Mr. Jacobson, of Chicago, to "The Loyal Men and Women at Home." Toasts to the memory of Lincoln and Garfield were drunk in silence, and standing, with the sentiment, "Great Griefs are Voiceless." Surgeon Cory, of Indiana, responded briefly to "The Medical Staff," the last toast on the list. The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, being called upon, said that his name was not on the programme, and he did not think he ought to say anything. He came to see the great man (pointing to General Sherman) who led the brave forces, and to hear what all had to say who helped to save the land from perdition; who preserved the Union and upheld the laws and constitution of the country which all men must obey.

After a few more remarks the banquet, at 2 A. M., broke up and all left, highly satisfied with all the proceedings of the fifteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, May 17, 1882.

The *Shenandoah* is expected at this yard in a few days.

In respect to Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who died recently, the flags at the yard were at half-mast on the 13th inst., and a salute of thirteen guns were fired at noon.

Capt. R. Chandler left for Washington on the 15th inst., to consult with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, in relation to recruiting at this station.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**KEARBOURNE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Sailed from Hampton Roads, May 10, on a practice cruise.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Sailed from Hampton Roads on a practice cruise.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, April 5. Capt. Weaver reports that he had detailed Lieut. W. H. Beebler to perform the duties of flag lieutenant.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, April 9 last, for Montevideo, Uruguay, and expected to arrive there from the 9th to the 14th of May. All well on board. Commander Terry reports that the graving dock at Cape Town, South Africa, which will take a vessel of 500 feet in length, is about completed, and it was expected would be formerly opened by May 1. The breakwater is at present completed for about 1,300 feet, and adds greatly to the security of the anchorage, but when finished, according to the plans, Table Bay, which has always been regarded as a very unsafe anchorage, will then be well protected against northwest gales, which are so much dreaded in that locality.

**SHERMANOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Sailed from New York for Boston, May 17.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Arrived at Villefranche, April 28, from Leghorn, and was reported ready for sea May 3, to sail the next day for Port Mahon. Commander Jas. O'Kane having had two years and six months sea service as a commander, was relieved April 28 by Commander O. A. Batcheller, who is now making the third cruise in European waters. Surg. G. S. Beardsley was detached May 3 and ordered to duty on the *Lancaster*, and as acting fleet surgeon.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Rear-Admiral Nicholson reports as follows from Villefranche, France, April 28: "I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel, with the *Quinnabag* and *Galena*, from Leghorn. The *Nipsic* arrived on the 18th inst. from Barcelona and Marseilles. Commander Seely remained in Barcelona during the late insurrection, the *Nipsic* being the only foreign vessel of war in port. The health of the squadron is good. After taking in stores and provisions will sail for Port Mahon, and from thence, after drill, for the Barbary coast, whence the squadron will separate for detached service, of which due notice will be given the Department. In addition to the customary official visits made and returned while at Leghorn, on the 23d inst., the Prefet of Florence, accompanied by Col. Crosby, the American Consul at that city, paid a visit to this ship, and were received with the usual ceremonies and salutes. During the stay of the vessels the necessary repairs were made, as labor and supplies are cheaper there than at most other Mediterranean ports." From private advices we learn that on May 2 Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., was detached by Rear-Admiral Nicholson and ordered to relieve 1st Lieut. Jesup Nicholson, condemned by medical survey on the *Nipsic*. May 3 Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs, being in ill health, was transferred to hospital, and Surg. Beardsley, of the *Galena*, ordered to perform his duties on the flagship. Lieut. C. H. Arnold is convalescing, but will remain at Villefranche for some weeks and then probably return to the United States. Fleet Engineer W. S. Stamm has received his detachment, with permission to return home, which he will avail of in June. The flagship was ready for sea, and expected to sail on May 4 for Port Mahon, accompanied by the other vessels of the squadron, for landing drills, etc. Would call at Gibraltar about the 20th, on her way to the Baltic, for coal and mails.

**NIPSIC**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. Reported at Villefranche, April 17, from Barcelona, and would accompany the flagship to Port Mahon. May 1 Lieut. Jesup Nicholson was condemned by medical survey and granted two months' leave, with permission to remain in Europe.

**QUINNABAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Villefranche, April 28, from Leghorn, and expected to leave on May 4 for Port Mahon and a cruise. May 3 an examining board composed of Capt. Bancroft Gherardi and Commanders Whitehead and Batcheller was in session for the examination of Midshipman Wm. L. Rodgers and others entitled to promotion.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13. It is estimated that with the present allowance of funds for work in Construction and Steam Engineering Departments, it will take two months to put her in good condition for service.

**ALASKA**, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Panama, April 30. To sail that day for Payta, Peru. The small pox has been declared epidemic at Panama. Eight deaths, including that of Mr. James Boyd, a prominent citizen, had occurred. Sixty cases were under treatment in the city. The officers and crew of the *Alaska* had been effectually vaccinated.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. From Cape Palmas, Liberia, April 4. Commander McCormick reports as follows: "I beg to report that I sailed from Porto Praya on the evening of March 14 and arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, on the morning of the 24th. I sent an officer the same day to advise our Consul General of the arrival of the ship and to inform him that I would call in person on the following day. When the boat returned Mr. Aenney, the Vice-Consul General, came in, and from him I heard of the death by fever of the Consul General, which occurred in February last. On the 25th I called upon Mr. Aenney and with him paid a visit to Mr. Gardner, the President of the Republic of Liberia. I was received by him, his Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Interior. I communicated to

the President the occasion of the *Essex's* visit to Liberia, and furnished him and also Mr. Aenney with a transcript of that part of my orders relating to Liberia. The same evening I received from the President, at the hands of the Secretary of State, a communication, a copy of which is enclosed marked A. On the 27th, I with four of the officers of the *Essex*, dined by invitation with the President, on which occasion, in addition to the Cabinet, a number of the prominent citizens of Monrovia were present. The President courteously toasted the President of the United States, for which I returned thanks, and proposed the health of the President of Liberia and the prosperity of the Republic. On March 29 I received from the President a communication, a copy of which I enclosed marked B. I acknowledged the receipt of the communication the same day, advising the President of my readiness to comply with his request, and of my intention to sail in his execution from Monrovia that evening. I also informed him that from Cape Palmas I would sail for Montevideo. That afternoon the President's Private Secretary, Mr. C. A. Suetter, came on board, and with Dr. Byden, the Secretary of the Interior, who had arrived on board the evening before, was given quarters in the cabin. Late the same afternoon I received from the President a communication, a copy of which is enclosed marked C. We sailed from Monrovia on the evening of March 29, and the next day late arrived at Grand Bassa, where Mr. Suetter was sent ashore, carrying with him the citation for the two senators from that province. The next morning at 10 a. m. we sailed from Bassa for Simon, calling off Tembo, where I fired four shells to seaward and remained until dark. On the afternoon of April 1 we arrived at Simon, where Mr. Suetter went on shore, carrying the citations to the senators of the province. As he was unable to return the same night, in consequence of the roughness of the bar, we remained until the following day, April 2. That morning the Attorney-General, who is a resident of Simon, came on board, and with the Secretary of the Interior explained to me the difficulty of getting to Monrovia from Simon in consequence of the mail steamers not calling regularly at the latter place, and requested me as an act of courtesy to carry the two senators from that province with me to Cape Palmas, whence the communication with Monrovia was more certain. To this I consented, and Senators Fuller and Sherman came on board and were accommodated in the cabin. The same evening we sailed for Cape Palmas, where we arrived at noon the next day, April 3, and all the passengers left the ship, the Secretary of the Interior having returned thanks, etc., for courtesy extended, in a letter, a copy of which is enclosed marked D. While I was at Monrovia I learned from the Vice Consul-General that our Consular agent at Grand Bassa, who is also a Liberian senator, had been shot at, and that he had called the attention of the Liberian State Department to the matter. Before I left there he informed me that orders had been issued by the Liberian government to find the offenders and have them brought to justice. [Commander McCormick gives some account of this affair, which the Consular agent reports to have been entirely in consequence of his politics, and not because of any hostility to the country he represents. Perfect peace seems to prevail at present in Liberia between the native tribes and the Republic. In November last, some natives styled fishermen, murdered the crew of a row boat en route from Simon to Bassa, and destroyed the boat. Commander McRitchie says: 'Though this was considered to be an end of the troubles at Tembo, I still thought it well to stop off there and fire the four shells as before reported; and from a canoe which came off to us from the shore I had confirmation of the report of the punishment inflicted on the fishermen. On our arrival at Monrovia we found in port lately arrived, the English gunboat *Algerine* and the yacht *Prince of Wales*, the latter having on board Governor Havelock of Sierra Leone. I exchanged the usual visits with the commander of the *Algerine*, and called upon Governor Havelock, which visit was returned by his aid. [The Senate had been called in executive session, partly at least, with a view to allaying party excitement in the Republic growing out of the arrival of a British commissioner to settle some outstanding claims of British subjects against the Republic, and also a dispute as to its northwestern boundary. The President was extremely anxious that the citations should go without delay, and Commander McCormick says: 'I therefore consented to carry with me his messengers for that purpose, and also to forward the same end by bringing the two Simon senators to this place. To-day I called upon the Superintendent of the Province of Maryland at Cape Palmas, and to-morrow I shall sail for Montevideo, where I expect to arrive about May 15. The health of the ship continues good. We had on board rations for fifty six days.'

**INOQUIOS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco. The "house warming" of this ship took place at the Mare Island Navy-yard on Thursday, May 4, and was the occasion of a most enjoyable hop. The weather was all that could be desired, the Pacific slope doing itself ample justice in this respect this time. The ship was tastefully decorated with bunting, the flags of the various nations of the earth hanging in peaceful folds side by side. Through the courtesy and kindness of the ladies at the Navy-yard the decorating committee were able to add to the customary ornamental quantities of beautiful flowers. Even the pivot gun aft was decked with these symbols of peace, the muzzle being the resting place of a huge bouquet of roses and calla lilies. Even the oil holes about the gun-carriage bore flowers instead of oil. The guests began to arrive at 2.30 p. m., and dancing started shortly afterwards, and was continued with slight intermissions until 6 o'clock. Refreshments were served in the ward room and consisted of the usual assortment of confectionery and ices. The Chinese servants belonging to the mess served with celerity and silence. Every one has cause of congratulation at the success of this send-off, and it is to be hoped that it will not be the last of the kind. The following were among those present: Commodore Phelps; Capt. and Miss Irwin; Surg. and Mrs. Bright and Miss Stone; P. A. Surg. Arthur; Com. and Mrs. Heywood; Lieut. Wood; U. S. M. C.; Capt. and Mrs. Norton, with Mrs. Smith and Miss Hopper; Lieut. Singer; Surg. Heyl, wife and daughter; Mrs. A. P. Cooke and daughter; Paymaster and Mrs. Colby, with Mrs. and Miss Dart; Pay Director and Mrs. Fulton; Mr. Maillard; Chief Engineer Fletcher; Mr. Sinclair Fletcher; Miss Tolson; Surg. Woods; Miss Woods; Miss Richards; Mrs. J. B. Coghlan; Mrs. Richard Cutts; Lieut. and Mrs. Adams; Commander and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Boyd; Passed Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Lewis; Asst. Engineer Denig; Ord. Engineer Matthews; Master and Mrs. Elliott; Mr. Paul Cooke. Capt. Sands is to be congratulated on such an agreeable commencement of what promises to be a pleasant cruise. It is understood that the ship goes from San Francisco to Magdalena Bay to verify previous surveys.

**LACKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Left Callao, April 16, for Chimbo, Peru, and expected to return to Callao about April 28.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McConn. At Callao, April 19.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska. Telegrams received in Washington report that information has been received from the Indians in Alaska of a fight among the white miners at Harrisburg in which some of them were killed. The Secretary of the Navy was asked to send the *Wachusett* up to preserve order.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (s. a.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. At Kobe. Medical Inspector N. L. Bates reports as follows from U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, April 21: "I have received telegraphic instructions from Rear-Admiral Clitz, commanding the U. S. Naval Force on this station, to inform the Navy Department, by letter, that the U. S. S. *Alert* returned to Kobe, Japan, April 19, having been cut down by a Japanese Imperial yacht, with severe damage, which will cause six weeks' detention. One Chinaman died from injuries received. The U. S. S. *Alert* left Kobe for Yokohama at 1 p. m. April 18, and at 11 p. m. was struck by the Imperial yacht, a side-wheel steamer of about 900 tons. The night was calm and hazy. It is believed that the *Alert* returned to Kobe without assistance."

The Secretary of the Navy has received through the Department of State a copy of a despatch from the U. S. Minister to Japan, Mr. Bingham, in relation to the accident to the *Alert*. Mr. B. says that on April 18 the *Alert* collided with H. L. M.'s war vessel *Jingei-Kan*, off the coast of Japan, some 80 miles from Kobe. The *Alert* was cut down to the water line, but happily without injury to any one, and safely returned to Kobe, where Rear-Admiral Clitz was present on the *Richmond*. H. M. Minister of Marine and H. M. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately communicated with Mr. Bingham, and stated that inquiry would be promptly made as to the extent of the damage and cause of the accident.

From the Yokohama papers and private letters we learn the full particulars of the accident to the *Alert*, reported last week. She left Kobe, Japan, at 1 p. m., April 18th. She fired a homeward bound pennant, over 300 feet in length, and was cheered off by the United States Asiatic fleet, which was all there at the time. The next morning at daylight she returned to Kobe, having been run into at 11 o'clock the night before by the *Jingei-Kan*, the Mikado's yacht, which had been to the Loochoo Islands. She was struck abreast the starboard fore-rigging and cut down to the water's edge. The accident happened 64 miles from Kobe, off Suvo Misaki. The night was very hazy. The above is taken from the Yokohama papers, who state that the *Jingei-Kan* steamed off without offering assistance. That every one refuses to believe of any naval officer. The *Jingei-Kan* is a side-wheel vessel, finished a year ago. She was built at Yokosha for the yacht of the Mikado, but is also employed on despatch service. She is 898 tons, 350 horse power, two guns, and commanded by Capt. Sawano Tanetsen. A telegram says that the *Alert* will have six weeks' detention in the hands of Messrs. E. C. Kirby and Co., of Kobe. She will then touch a few days at Yokohama and proceed for San Francisco. Full particulars will follow by the *Oceanic*, leaving Yokohama, May 13th. The information here given was received by the *Arabia*, leaving Yokohama, April 22. There has been no mail communication from Kobe since the *Alert* put back. It is supposed that she will require some new iron plates, but details are wanting. A court of inquiry will naturally follow. No one was injured.

**AAHUELLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Nagasaki, March 24. She would be at Kobe about April 15.

**MONOGACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Kobe, March 23.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, March 23.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Kobe, March 23, undergoing repairs.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (s. a.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Kobe, March 18.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 34 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Reported May 8 at Portsmouth, England.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Reported May 8 at Portsmouth, England.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Norfolk. The repairs on this vessel will require some two weeks. The broken shaft was replaced by a new one at Norfolk, but the latter broke while the vessel was on the Potomac a few miles below Alexandria.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. a.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

**INTREPID**, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. At Fortress Monroe.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, April 5. Expects to be in San Francisco in June.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 9 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Sailed, May 10, for a cruise to the different Navy-yards.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark*, of May 11, says: Col. Charles G. McCawley, commandant of the Marine Corps, arrived at the yard yesterday on a visit of inspection. He was received by the marine battalion, in full uniform, and a salute of eleven guns from the *Franklin*. The *Fortune* will go to the iron-clad fleet at City Point to-day. It is expected that Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb will soon receive orders detaching him from this station and ordering him to New York. Constructors Samuel H. Pook, Philip Hiebhorn, George R. Boush, and W. H. Varney are each mentioned as his successor. The Board of Harbor Commissioners and naval representatives commissioned by the Navy Department have decided to remove the naval anchorage a quarter of a mile lower. Yesterday being pay day in the Navy-yard, a committee from the "Administration



party" visited the yard, and solicited money for campaign purposes. The captain of the watch on learning of their action informed them that such was positively against the regulations of the yard and he could not allow it, whereupon they desisted.

The marine guards of the European Station were consolidated and landed for battalion drill several times at Leghorn, and will be again at Port Mahon during the rendezvous of the squadron at that point. The organization includes four companies, having in all five officers, eight musicians, and one hundred and twelve non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of May 17 says: Commodore W. T. Truxtun, recently promoted, was at the Navy-yard yesterday, where he has numerous friends to greet him and his accomplished wife. . . . Congressman Dezenendorf paid a visit to the Navy-yard yesterday. . . . Workmen were engaged yesterday in painting the hull of the *Pinta*. . . . Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willis was in the city yesterday visiting his family. . . . The *Powhatan* will come up to the Navy-yard in a few days for repairs of no great importance. . . . The *Wyoming's* steam launch boiler, recently brought from Port Royal, S. C., by the *Vandalia*, will be repaired by the Steam Engineering Department here.

## NAVY GAZETTE

## ORDERED.

MAY 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Albert S. Snow, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, to special duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

MAY 17.—Master Chauncey Thomas, to examination for promotion.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Master Frank J. Milligan, to the receiving ship *Passaic* on the 3d of June next.

Chief Engineers Elijah Laws, Peter A. Rearick and Augustus H. Able; Passed Assistant Engineers Charles J. MacConnell, Charles R. Roelker, Robert D. Taylor, William S. Moore, and John A. Tobin, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

## DETACHED.

MAY 13.—Master Jesse M. Roper, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Robert Potts, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to special duty connected with the Hartford.

Assistant Engineer John L. Gow, from duty at the South Western Normal School, and ordered to special duty connected with the Hartford.

MAY 18.—Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter, from duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 10th of June, and ordered to command the Hartford.

Captain Edward P. Lull, from special duty at Washington on the 9th of June, and ordered as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 10th of June.

Ensign Frank F. Fletcher, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Ensign Dewitt Coffman, from the *Colorado* to duty in connection with the Fish Commission.

Cadet Midshipman E. F. Leiper has reported his return home having been detached from the *Swatara* April 11, and is ordered to hold himself in readiness for examination.

Cadet Engineer Fredk. C. Bieg has returned home from the *Alert*, detached April 10, and placed on waiting orders.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Chas. P. Shaw, for six months from May 15.

## FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

The furlough of Master W. H. Slack, at present in London, England, has been extended until September 6, next.

## REVOKED.

MAY 16.—The orders detaching Paymaster George R. Watkins from the *Colorado* and ordering him to the inspection of flour at New York, and to continue on duty on board the *Colorado*.

The orders of Paymaster Henry T. Skelding to the *Colorado*, and to continue on duty as inspector of flour at New York.

## RESIGNED.

Edward S. Holden, as a Professor of Mathematics in the Navy, to take effect June 1, 1882.

## MARINE CORPS.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Second Lieutenant L. C. Webster, for thirty days from June 1, with permission to apply for an extension.

## COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris to be a Commander; Lieutenant F. Augustus Miller to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Master Wm. A. Marshall to be a Lieutenant; and Ensign George H. Worcester to be a Master in the Navy from April 15, 1882.

## NOMINATIONS.

MAY 18.—Commodore J. B. Creighton to be a Rear-Admiral, vice Patterson, retired.

Captain William F. Truxtun to be a Commodore, vice Creighton, promoted.

Commander Alfred Hopkins to be a Captain, vice Truxtun, promoted.

Lieut.-Commander Charles D. Sigbee to be a Commander, vice Hopkins, promoted.

Lieutenant Oscar W. Farenholt to be a Lieut.-Commander, vice Sigbee, promoted.

Master John Downes to be a Lieutenant, vice Farenholt, promoted.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

Commodore Samuel P. Carter to be a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in the Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. Trumbull Stancilff to be a Paymaster, and Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Ray to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1882.

General Order No. 296.  
General Order No. 181, of November 18, 1872, authorizing an advance of three months' pay to officers ordered to the Asiatic Station is so far modified as to include officers ordered to the South Atlantic, European and Pacific Stations.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The yard Fire Department was put through the regular monthly exercise last week. Everything was found in complete working order.

In obedience to orders from the Navy Department, the flags at the yard, Naval Hospital, Marine Barracks, and on all vessels were at half mast last Friday, a salute of 13 guns was fired at 12 M. from the *Colorado*, and all officers wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, in honor of the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers, who died in Washington last week.

The coast survey steamer *Gedney*, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Bronson, commanding, has arrived at the yard for general repairs, etc.

Lieut. F. J. Drake has been detached from Court-martial duty and Lieut.-Comdr. G. B. Livingston ordered in his place.

Comdr. Menzing, of the German navy, now on duty at New York City, was at the yard Monday, calling on Commodore Upshur, the commandant, and officers of the yard.

Civil Engineer Prindle, Chief of the Yards and Docks Department of the yard, has gone to Washington on leave.

P. A. Engineer W. L. Baillie, formerly on duty at this yard, has been ordered as chief engineer of the Fish Commissioners steamer *Fish Hawk*.

The report that the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron were to arrive in New York Harbor in time to allow the sailors to take part in the parade on Decoration Day appears to be newspaper talk, as the fleet is not expected to return to Port Monroe from its exercises at sea until the last of May or first of June.

The yard people are very much excited about the bill introduced by Congressman Bliss to sell the yard, although it is not thought that any action will be taken in the case during this session of Congress.

The friends of Capt. Bishop, formerly on duty at the barracks, now in command of the Marine Barracks, Pensacola Yard, were much pleased to see by the *Journal* of last week that he was highly complimented by Major Nicholson, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, at a recent inspection made by him of the marines stationed at the Pensacola Yard.

The *Tallapoosa* arrived at the yard on Tuesday morning with stores, etc., from Washington, and sailed on Wednesday for New London, Boston, and Portsmouth Navy-yards.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 19.

LIEUT. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., attached to the *New Hampshire*, has been granted a week's leave.

Early in June the examination of apprentice boys of the second and third classes will take place on board the *New Hampshire*. The necessary examination presents many formidable questions. In gunnery there are sixty. The questions not only include the parts—equipments, manning and serving of a battery—but on all the operations likely to occur in its use, the different projectiles, firearms, etc.; the manual of arms with the musket, and some questions in tactics. In seamanship, one thousand marks is the highest possible, six hundred being necessary to pass. The boys will be required to know and describe all parts of the ship, make knots, bends and hitches, describe position, parts and fittings of spars, sails, anchors and chains. For activity aloft the maximum is one hundred.

Wednesdays and Saturdays are holidays aboard of the vessels of the training ships.

The rumor is again revived that the *Shenandoah* will relieve the *Minnesota* at this place.

F. Kershner, U. S. N., attached to the gunnery ship *Minnesota*, is away on a two weeks' vacation.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Vaughan will be selected as the commanding officer of the Newport Artillery. Mr. V. is a very popular and valued officer, and has for a great many years taken a deep interest in the welfare of the organization referred to. He has occupied his present position for several years.

The proper respect has been shown to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Rodgers at the Torpedo Station. Several of the officers forming the new class at the Torpedo Station are domiciled at the Hotel Aquidneck and at the Perry House.

The new helmets have been received by the Newport Artillery Company, and will be used for the first time on May 30, when the new State Government will be inaugurated at this place. The military parade upon that occasion promises to be unusually slim, but the city will be filled with sight and with pleasure seekers.

Col. W. A. Roebeling, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and who is a brother-in-law of Gen. G. K. Warren, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has leased a cottage here for the season of 1882.

Musicians are needed to fill vacancies in the 4th U. S. Artillery Band, stationed at Fort Adams.

Monday, May 29, will be observed as Memorial Day at this place. The Newport Artillery, Newport Light Infantry, the troops and Light Battery B at Fort Adams, and the officers, marines and apprentice boys of the training squadron, together with the officers from Torpedo station and from the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, will be in line. The memorial address will be delivered by Chaplain Hayward, U. S. Navy. The graves of the "fallen heroes" at Fort Adams and at Dutch Island, owned by Uncle Sam, will also be strewn with flowers.

Lieut. S. C. Paine, U. S. N., has returned from his visit to the National Capital.

Mr. Wm. Smith is temporarily filling the vacancy of bandmaster of the training squadron band, which was occasioned by the death of the late Prof. A. W. Hayes. It is understood that the band will at an early day give a concert at the Opera House for the family of its late leader.

Arrangements have been about completed for an evening's entertainment on board of the *New Hampshire* May 31.

There was a battery battalion drill on Coaster's Harbor Island Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. J. V. B. Blecker was in command.

The U. S. Light-house steamer *Mistletoe* arrived at Dutch Island Harbor with men and material for the building of the new light-house on Whale Rock at the entrance to the harbor.

The Navy was well represented at the concert given last evening at the Opera House by the Newport Choral Society. The best event on the programme was the singing of the charming wife of Lieut. W. McCarty Little, of the Navy, who was enthusiastically encored.

## DISTANCES FOR COMPUTING MILEAGE.

In answer to a request we publish the table of foreign distances and the supplement containing water routes between ports in the United States, which accompanied G. O. No. 295, Navy Department, which we published last week.

Aden to Point de Galle, 2,496 miles; Pulo Penang, 3,881; Singapore, 4,313; Batavia, 4,919; Sidney, 9,404; Melbourne, 10,068.

Aden to Bombay, 1,591; Point de Galle, 2,954; Madras, 3,552; Calcutta, 4,456.

Aden to Point de Galle, 2,496; Albany, Australia, 6,818; Melbourne, 7,903.

Brindisi to Corfu, 137; Cerigo, 462; Syra, 610; Smyrna, 782; Constantinople, 1,102.

Brindisi to Corfu, 462; Athens, 603; Syra, 697.

Brindisi to Alexandria, 966; Port Said, 1,138.

Hong Kong to Swatow, 204; Amoy, 344; Foo-chow, 591; Shanghai, 1,124; Nagasaki, 1,656; Vladovostok, 2,413.

Hong Kong to Saigon, 1,118; Singapore, 1,861; Pulo Penang, 2,292; Madras, 3,743.

Hong Kong to Manila, 726; Singapore, 1,691.

Liverpool to Queenstown, 304; Boston, 3,267.

Liverpool to Queenstown, 304; Baltimore, 3,874.

Liverpool to Bordeaux, 829; Lisbon, 1,672; Pernambuco, 5,302.

Liverpool to Bordeaux, 829; Lisbon, 1,672; Porto Grande, 3,463; Pernambuco, 5,312.

London to Southampton, 80; Cherbourg, 179.

London to Lisbon, 1,134; Funchal, 1,747; Porto Grande, 2,944; Bathurst, 3,547; Sierra Leone, 4,011; Cape Town, 7,605.

London to Dover, 80; Calais, 104; Paris, 289.

London to Newhaven, 51; Dieppe, 125; Paris, 250.

London to Folkestone, 74; Boulogne, 104; Paris, 263.

London to Gibraltar, 1,524; Malta, 2,674; Port Said, 3,766; Suez, 3,869; Aden, 5,372.

Marseilles to Toulon, 42; Nice, 140; Villa Franche, 144; Genoa, 251; Spezia, 308; Pisa, 354; Civita Vecchia, 513; Naples, 726; Palermo, 918; Messina, 1,061.

Marseilles to Naples, 726; Messina, 933.

New York to St. Thomas, 1,643; Para, 3,486; Pernambuco, 4,770; Bahia, 5,213; Rio de Janeiro, 6,050; Montevideo, 7,434.

New York to Havana, 1,433; Progreso, 1,910; Campeche, 2,060; Frontera, 2,225; Vera Cruz, 2,453.

New York to Queenstown, 3,182; Liverpool, 3,486; London, 3,706.

New York to Aspinwall, 2,303; Panama, 2,350.

New York to Aspinwall, 2,303; Greytown, 2,589.

New York to Southampton, 3,518; to Cherbourg, 3,481; to Havre, 3,553.

Panama to Buenaventura, 414; Guayaquil, 1,118; Payta, 1,372; Chimbote, 1,719; Callao, 1,949; Arica, 2,616; U Caldera, 3,220; Coquimbo, 3,424; Valparaiso, 3,648; Talcahuana, 3,924.

Paris to Berlin, 734; St. Petersburg, 1,712.

Paris to Turin, 501; Genoa, 605; Pisa, 703; Leghorn, 719.

Paris to Turin, 501; Genoa, 605; Civita Vecchia, 867; Naples, 1,080; Brindisi, 1,348.

Paris to Marseilles, 536; Cherbourg, 232; Havre, 142; Antwerp, 256.

Philadelphia to Queenstown, 3,380; Liverpool, 3,683; London, 3,903.

Philadelphia to Southampton, 3,715; Cherbourg, 3,678; Havre, 3,755; Antwerp, 3,978.

San Francisco to Manzanilla, 1,794; Acapulco, 2,153; Panama, 3,836.

San Francisco to Yokohama, 5,205; Hong Kong, 7,085.

San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,418; N'gaioa, 5,636; Sidney, 7,585; Melbourne, 8,250.

Yokohama to Kobe, 397; Nagasaki, 831; Shanghai, 1,364; Chefoo, 1,956; Tien-Tsin, 2,248.

Yokohama to Kobe, 397; Nagasaki, 831; Shanghai, 1,364; Hong Kong, 2,323.

The following distances are water routes between ports in the United States, and are those in use at the Treasury Department. The distances are expressed in statute miles:

Baltimore to Key West, 1,257 miles; Norfolk, 194; Fortress Monroe, 182; Yorktown, 151; Oxford, 66; Cambridge, 71; Easton, 74; Crisfield, 122.

Boston to Norfolk, 686.

Brandon (upper) to Richmond, 54; Fortress Monroe, 59; Norfolk, 65.

Brandon (lower) to Richmond, 60; Fortress Monroe, 54; to Norfolk, 60.

Cedar Keys to Key West, 330.

Georgetown, S. C. to Port Royal, 124.

New Orleans to Key West, 662; Havana, via Key West, 766; Pensacola, via Mississippi Sound, 192; Pensacola (outside), 245.

Newport to Providence, 25; Bristol, 13; Fall River, 18.

New York to New London, 117; Newport, 153; Norfolk, 323; Baltimore, 431; Washington, 482; Port Royal, 783; Key West, 1,336; Pensacola, 1,597; New Orleans, 1,990.

Portland to Kalamazoo, 42.

Port Townsend to Tacoma, 94.

San Francisco to Portland, 723.

San Francisco to Santa Barbara, 325; San Diego, 513; Cape St. Lucas, 1,331; La Paz, 1,500.

Sitka to Portland, 1,218; Wrangell, 187.

Tacoma to Kalamazoo, 105.

Victoria to Port Townsend, 40.

Washington to Norfolk, 196; Fortress Monroe, 183.

Wrangell to Victoria, 750.

Yorktown to Norfolk, 48.

\* By rail.



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CHASERS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our correspondent at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in-  
forms us that last week one Frank Nilson, a recruit  
of the Light Battery, was supposed to have deserted while  
on a "spree." Word was brought to the fort in a day  
or two that he was on board the bark *William Cochrane*,  
of Nova Scotia, Captain Denier, lying off Stapleton,  
ready to sail for Hamburg. Nilson, it appears, had  
contrived to send a message that he had been "shang-  
haled." The services of the District Attorney were at  
once called for, and on May 15 he called on the British  
Consul, a revenue cutter was obtained, but the bark  
had left. The matter, it is understood, will be brought  
to the attention of the Department of State, that the  
wrong may be righted, and Nilson returned to his  
service in the Army, and the parties engaged in this  
nefarious business duly punished.

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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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#### BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

The Military Committee of the House present a  
strong argument for the recognition of service against  
the Indians in their report in favor of Mr. Steele's bill  
(H. R. 4788) authorizing brevet commissions to com-  
missioned officers for distinguished conduct in engage-  
ments with or in campaigns against hostile Indians.  
They urge that the passage of the law embodied in sec.  
1209, Revised Statutes, was provoked by the indis-  
criminate distribution of brevets. This section pro-  
vides that "the President, by and with the advice and  
consent of the Senate, may, in time of war, confer com-  
missions by brevet upon commissioned officers of the  
Army for distinguished conduct and public service in  
presence of the enemy."

The committee say: "The meaning of this section is  
plain that this distinction shall no longer be conferred  
without service, or at the instance of friends, but that  
it shall be confined to a time of war, and for distin-  
guished service in the presence of an enemy. Since the  
passage of this act a number of officers of the Army  
have been nominated by the Executive for brevet com-  
missions, for gallant conduct and special services in the  
different Indian wars that have, from time to time, been  
waged upon our frontiers. The Senate Military Com-  
mittee has withheld favorable report upon those nomi-  
nations 'not because of any doubt in the minds of the  
committee as to meritorious character of the services  
rendered, but because of a doubt as to whether Indian  
wars are 'wars' within the meaning of the statute.'"

"It is hardly necessary to make an argument on this  
point. Certain it is that in these wars armed bodies of  
troops are used; that fortifications are constructed; that  
battles are fought, and that large numbers of officers

and men have been killed. The only difference there  
seems to be between these and other wars is that where  
the troops are engaged against a civilized foe and are  
captured they are treated with humanity and in accord-  
ance with the laws of civilized warfare. In an Indian  
war, for an officer or soldier to be captured by the  
enemy means death by torture, with all the horrors that  
savage barbarism can invent. After referring to a portion  
of Brevet Major-Gen. Crook's annual report of 1880 on  
this subject, and calling attention to the petition of Bvt.  
Major-Gen. John Pope, Bvt. Major-Gen. Crook and  
nearly three hundred officers of the Army in favor of  
the bill, the Committee proceed as follows: It is worthy  
of remark that neither of the distinguished officers  
named, Generals Pope and Crook, can be personally  
affected by the provisions of this act, as they have al-  
ready received brevet commissions of as high grades as  
is customary to confer in the Army.

"There are now in the Army some twenty-two offi-  
cers who have brevet commissions for services in Indian  
campaigns. These commissions carry no pay; give no  
precedence, *per se*, in command, nor yet entitle the  
holder to be officially addressed by his brevet title.  
They simply convey to the officer an official recognition  
of service, committed to parchment, and of which he  
and his children have a right to be proud. This act  
simply declares that conspicuous service in Indian wars  
shall be as much entitled to recognition as service in  
any other warfare. The bill is carefully worded to  
cover this point, which may properly be said to be a  
technical one only. It does not take a dollar out of the  
Treasury, nor, by its provisions, is any officer placed  
above his fellow officer in rank.

"Of the officers who have been recommended to re-  
ceive brevets for gallant conduct in engagements with  
Indians, and to whom commissions have never been  
issued, nine or ten are dead, some killed by the Indians  
themselves. While it would, perhaps, be invidious to  
mention the names of the gallant officers now living  
who have fairly won these honorary titles upon the field  
of battle, it will not be out of place to mention one who  
performed most gallant deeds in those engagements, and  
fought to the last in an Indian fight, in which he was  
killed. 2d Lieut. E. R. Theller, 21st Infantry, was in  
1875 passing through a section of Arizona in-  
fested with Apaches, who attacked and captur-  
ed the wagons accompanying him. Although  
travelling in an ambulance with his family  
this gallant officer took the few men of his escort, went  
back, and, in the face of a force largely superior to his,  
retook his wagons and inflicted severe chastisement  
upon the savages. For this Gen. Crook recommended  
him for a brevet of 1st lieutenant. Again, in the 'Lava  
Beds' of California (Oregon?), he led his company in a  
charge against the Modocs in an impregnable position.  
His conduct on that occasion was conspicuously excel-  
lent, and Gen. Jeff. C. Davis recommended him for the  
brevet of captain. A few years later, during the Nez  
Percé war in Idaho, in a desperate fight with that war-  
like band, Lieut. Theller with his detachment was cut  
off from the remainder of his command. He fought  
his way partly out with great skill and bravery, and  
when last seen alive he had one of his wounded men on  
his own horse, while he, on foot, fought with the rest  
till absolutely shot to pieces and killed. For this no  
recommendation was made, because the former brevet  
had not been confirmed.

"Your committee respectfully submit that as this  
officer won these titles by heroic conduct, and died upon  
one of these battle fields, that we should decide that, so  
far as his brevet commissions are concerned, Indian  
war is war. It would, undoubtedly, be some comfort  
to his widow to know that, although he died in one of  
the lonely gorges of an out of the way frontier and by  
the hands of a savage, his death was just as honorable  
as if he met it at the hands of a civilized foe, in a war  
conducted upon the principles of modern civilization.  
Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that  
the bill should pass, and so recommend."

#### FRENCH CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The official report of 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st  
Cavalry, to the War Department was this week sent to  
Gen. Otis, at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Robertson's  
present leave of absence will be extended four months  
to enable him to make a report upon the autumn man-  
œuvres of the French army. His report, just received,  
is upon the school of application for cavalry at Saumur,  
France, and will be very valuable to the officers at Fort  
Leavenworth. Lieut. R. reports that the features of  
the school which seems most worthy of attention for  
the purpose of comparison with similar schools at home  
are:

1st. Their practical drills in field service. This is  
indispensably the most beneficial portion of their course,



and is as Lieut. R. says he has been told by officers who have passed through the German and Austrian schools, far above anything done elsewhere in Europe.

3d. The practical nature of this course of Hippology, which by a careful study of different types of the horse—of his proportions, anatomy, and age, combined with a practical performance of some of the most useful operations of veterinary surgery, such as the letting of blood, slinging of the horse, sewing up of wounds, etc., enable the officers to competently purchase, or remount horses or give the most perfect care of those of his troops in garrison or field, which familiarizes him with all the details of shoeing and making and repairing of harness, which, in short, gives him a thorough knowledge of all details connected with his horse and equipment.

3d. The importance given to equitation. It may be remarked that while our course of riding at West Point is considered among us as quite extensive and complete, a numerical calculation shows that allowing the average of three hours mounted drill a day in this school, the officer gets more of this drill in six months of his course than the West Point cadet in his four years. When it is recollected also that he rides more in his cadet course of two years at St. Cyr than the West Pointer in his four years, and that the riding hall is constantly in vogue in all of his garrisons, it may be seen how much more perfect his instruction is there than with us. The most worthy features of attention are the use of the "Santura." (Elsewhere described as a perfectly trained horse, upon whose back various exercises are performed.) The drill upon the steeple courses, where the rider's art is perfected by constant practice in the leaping of hedges, water ditches and fences and the encouragement given to the hunt among all cavalry officers. The last practice has made it appearance in the French army quite extensively during the past few years, and is said to have developed a taste for equitation, good horses and bold riding, which has been productive of the very best results.

4th. The combination with the school proper of a school of veterinary surgery, blacksmithing, etc. 5th. The common mess. 6th. System of "conduct notes." 7th. Attention paid to manners, dress, etc. 8th. The requirement that all promotions from the ranks should pass through this school before promotion. 9th. The rewards of increased promotion for hard work and ambitious effort in the school, etc., etc.

In his description of the equitation course, Lieut. Robertson says the French system merits attention at the present moment, from the fact that the system is entirely a recent one, that it differs in some respects from that of all the European cavalry services, and that it is now more thoroughly taught in the French army to-day than at any other period in its history. The present system was adopted in 1876. Its principal features are the employment of the short stirrup, the English style of trot, a perfectly flat seat, and great suppleness of position. Many of the old riding hall exercises have been abolished, such as running at rings, etc. He gives minute details of the reasons for adopting the English system of trot, which are very interesting.

The etiquette in dress, etc., is very strict. Every one appears in boots in the morning and wears them at all exercises, and at the mess breakfast and until the duties of the day are over; they are never permissible at dinner in the evening. Spurs are always worn, and no officer leaves his quarters in the afternoon after 4 o'clock without his sabre. Gloves are equally obligatory in afternoon promenades. The cap is always raised to each other in the street, and, in short, a politeness and courtesy is practiced (in public at least) which is very impressive to the outsider, and explains much of the respect of the civilian for the officers' epaulettes.

#### THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an article too elaborate for use this week, in which he takes the ground that the system of competitive examination now employed in the Revenue Marine Service, which will be strengthened and confirmed by statute should Mr. Crapo's bill pass, is not the true one. Our correspondent holds that in no naval service in the world is such a system, to the total exclusion of the claims of seniority among fit candidates, established. He also holds that such a system is unfair, because an examination often gives an advantage to men who are fresh from their books, or from a situation affording them plenty of leisure, over men who have endured the drudgery, the hardships, and the dangers of the service for years. Then the questions themselves may suppose a range of general information and culture which would be agreeable and advantageous enough for an officer to possess, but are of no sort of use to the country in the performance of his line of duties.

We conceive that the difficulty is that the competitive examination system being the one adopted by the Treasury Department as a part of the so-called civil service reform theory, it necessarily is applied to everything under the control of the Treasury Department. Promotion by seniority, on the other hand, has always been the general rule in military services, like the Army and Navy, and undoubtedly the Revenue Marine resembles the latter immeasurably more than it does any branch of the civil service. In the civil service there is a press of candidates, supported by political influences; and putting them on written examinations affords, sometimes, a good way out of the difficulty. But in a permanent military profession, experience and length of faithful and competent services cannot be set aside on such grounds. If an officer is not fully and palpably competent for promotion, of course he must stand aside; but provided he is, the fact that another, who is also competent, might get a few more marks on a written examination, is not allowed to keep him back. Of course there are cases of exceptional merit, requiring, on various grounds, exceptional advancement; but competitive examination is not used even in these cases. If the Revenue Marine Service is ever brought under the superintendence of the Navy, as in our judgment it should be, our correspondent's difficulty will cease.

#### THE MILITIA BILL.

THE House of Representatives made short work on Monday with the bill for reorganizing the militia. The tone of the brief debate, as well as the decisive vote against it, 138 to 61, leaves very little hope that the measure can be successfully revived. Such friends as the bill had made but a feeble effort in its behalf, and the opposition was decided. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, is the only member who had a good word for the bill, and he confined himself to explaining its provisions. Mr. Hiseock interrupted him to ask, "whether the original legislation on this subject was not upon the theory that the national Government should be defended through the States, and against the idea of a standing Army and the protection of the General Government by itself, and whether that idea has not long been obsolete?"

In reply, Mr. Bayne called attention to the provisions of the Constitution, "which require the militia in the several States shall be organized and that the Government of the United States may call on it to aid the United States troops in enforcing the law."

Mr. Springer, who opposed the bill, declared that it was "a violation of the whole system upon which our Government is founded, and that it went clear around that provision of the Constitution of the United States, and invests the whole enforcement of the laws in the States with the President of the United States himself, and he may thus commit the country to the inauguration of a civil war for twelve months without consulting or receiving the assent of Congress."

Mr. Reagan was impressed with the idea that the bill is more intended to organize a dictatorship than to provide for the organization of the militia; that it is an entire departure from the provisions and requirements of the Constitution, and that in some respects it grants powers that might be used greatly to the detriment of our system of government. Other members made similar objection on constitutional grounds, and Mr. Speer said: "I regard this bill as one of the most dangerous and insidious propositions which has been presented for action to this body since I have been a member of Congress. It would require the militia of the State to have monthly drills, and would impose upon them all of the penalties and punishments which are enacted for mutiny and for desertions from the Regular Army, with their disqualification of citizenship and the deprivation of all the rights to hold office, penalties under the laws governing the Regular Army degrading and painful, as if involving moral turpitude. And this law is sought to be enacted in a time of profound peace and when there is no possible necessity for such legislation. We are not opposed, Mr. Speaker, to a proper system of laws to organize and govern the militia. But the country does not need a bill of this character at this time. The land is filled with seasoned veterans, men who have seen actual war, who have faced real danger in time of battle, and who do not need to be instructed now by the pomp and pageantry of mimic war. The boys who wore the blue and the boys who wore the gray when they come to fight, shoulder to shoulder, as they will do if ever the time comes when this country shall need their strong arms, require no such system of instructions as this bill contemplates, nor do the necessities of the country demand the organization of a *Landwehr* system such as this bill proposes. I am opposed to it, sir. I know how it will take the sturdy

yeomanry from the plow and from the cotton and corn fields in my country. They are tired of war and rumors of war, and military display in all of its forms. They are prompt and earnest and able to defend their country when called upon; and so it is true of all our American citizen soldiery, and so it has ever been, since the embattled farmers on the green at Concord fired the shot heard round the world and enkindled in millions of hearts the sacred fires of national liberty." (Applause).

#### THE HISTORIC BATTERY.

A BRILLIANT assemblage of officers in full uniform were present at the Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic at Governor's Island on Friday, May 19, at noon, to witness the formal presentation by Major Gen. Hancock to Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery, through the present battery commander, 1st Lieut. William F. Stewart, of the "Guidon" presented by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, and to which we have heretofore referred more than once. Mr. Hamilton was himself present, an interested and much pleased participant, and we observed Gens. W. D. Whipple, T. L. Crittenden, H. F. Clarke, W. G. Mitchell, C. G. Sawtelle, Surgs. J. H. Janeway and H. O. Perley, Cols. Roger Jones, C. L. Best, H. G. Litchfield, F. L. Guenther, Majors A. B. Gardner and G. W. McKee, Capts. J. S. Wharton, W. B. Beck, Chas. Shaler, G. S. L. Ward, Thos. Ward, Lieuts. S. M. Mills, Thos. H. Barber, A. L. Morton, J. A. Fessenden, D. D. Johnson, E. T. Brown, and others. Among the civilians present were observed Gens. "Baldy" Smith and F. A. Darr, and Col. Lawrence, Chaplain Goodwin, etc. Several ladies were also present.

Major-Gen. Hancock, after a few preliminary interchanges of courtesy, presented the "Guidon" to Lieut. Stewart, saying in substance as follows: "The able researches of Major Asa Bird Gardner have proved that your battery—F, 4th Artillery—has had a continuous official existence of more than a hundred and six years, and is the identical military organization of which Alexander Hamilton, one of the most brilliant patriots of the Revolution, was the first captain (March 14, 1776). An unbroken chain of honorable and valuable services, beginning before the Declaration of Independence, and extending through all the wars of the United States down to the present time, runs through this battery's spotless history. To recall and keep alive in the Army the recollection of that history, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Nevis, Westchester County, New York, grandson of the distinguished statesman and soldier of that name—with the approval of the Secretary of War and the General of the Army—presents the Guidon which I now hand you, with a letter expressing his object, and conferring on me the honor of being his medium of communication with you on this interesting occasion."

Adjt.-Gen. Whipple then read Mr. Hamilton's letter of April 23, 1882, to Major-Gen. Hancock, presenting the guidon, recounting the services of the battery, and saying:

The object of this presentation is to recall and keep alive in the Army the recollection of its military history—with all its glorious memories—this "unit of organization" being the embodiment of that history from a period going back four months beyond the Declaration of Independence.

The battery being now stationed within the military division under your command, it is with special satisfaction that I make this presentation through you, who have done so much to shed additional lustre upon the high character of the Army for gallantry and devotion to duty.

Lieut. Stewart modestly and gracefully responded, and shortly afterwards the most interesting proceeding came to a close, after which there was an adjournment to Gen. Hancock's house for lunch, by his invitation, where a pleasant hour was spent, when the guests dispersed.

The "guidon" is an extremely handsome one, in red and white silk, with gold fringe. On the left hand corner are crossed cannons worked in gold and velvet, surrounded by stars, with the letter "F" on top, and the figure "4" below. On the right hand corner are the words, "Organized March 1, 1776," and on the lower half of the "guidon" is the following inscription: "Alexander Hamilton, First Captain, Battle of 'Long Island,' August, 1776. For 106 Years, Faithful and True. March 1, 1882."

We do not think that there is much probability of the passage of the bill introduced into the Senate, May 17 (S. 1888), and into the House some time ago (H. R. 5648). These bills, the text of which we publish elsewhere, allow officers now in the Regular Army, and who served in the war as regimental and staff officers or A. D. C. to any general officer of volunteers, to include this volunteer service in their record. We are in receipt of a circular protest against the bill, which calls attention to the confusion its passage will occasion.



Capt. C. B. Penrose, of the Subsistence Department, would, for example, take place as Major next above George Bell, thus advancing him eleven files. Major Wm. H. Nash would gain four files. The protest we refer to asks: "Have not the officers, who held commissions in the general staff of the Volunteer Army, accepted, voluntarily, the commissions given them in the Regular Army with the dates attached to them, and thereby vacated their provisional commissions? Did they, in accepting, make any protest, or believe that any injustice was done them? Candor, on their part, demands a negative answer. Their present effort is an afterthought. To re-date their regular commissions to the date of their volunteer commissions would, virtually, appoint them to offices which never existed; consequently, they are asking Congress to create offices retrospectively, and, indirectly, to annul the lawful acts of former executives. To make the date of acceptance govern the date of rank would work injustice, for the receipt of the information of appointment, or confirmation, depends upon the distance from the National Capital. The officer serving his country on the frontier or in a campaign where mail facilities are rare, would be made to suffer; while the one basking near the throne would be benefited. Still greater injustice would result to the old officers, at present occupying positions earned by length of service, and held since August 3, 1861—almost 23 years—to have placed over them younger officers like those referred to in the above communication—juniors, without prior service, who were citizens when appointed."

A CORRESPONDENT, who, in another column, makes some suggestions in regard to compulsory retirement, dwells on the fact, as he asserts it to be, that "not a single one of the bills now before Congress on the subject of retirement has a word to say on that point of first necessity, the unlimited extension of the retired list, nor more than casual mention as to the retirement of officers for other disability than age." The Army Appropriation bill provides that "no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for." The retirement thus mentioned, as provided for, is that "on and after the passage of this act all officers in the Army who are over 63 years of age shall be placed on the retired list." Probably the only object of the clause first quoted was to remove that limit of 400 in the retired list, which would prevent the immediate retirement of all officers over 63 years of age. Nevertheless, we do think the phrase wholly uncertain in character, and it might well be argued, as our correspondent takes for granted, that no law for a specific number on the retired list could be set aside by so vague a generality. It would therefore be better, we think, for the Senate to substitute for this provision the one with which Mr. Edmunds's bill, introduced March 14, 1882, winds up: "That in order to carry out the provisions of this act, there shall hereafter be no fixed number of officers on the retired list of the Army." A reference to this section shows that the statement of our correspondent, which we quote, is not strictly accurate, though the point he makes, so far as it relates to the Army Appropriation bill, is a good one.

SENATE bill 1826 provides "that Major-General H. G. Wright, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Major-General William B. Hazen, commanding the Signal Corps; Doctor George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture; and Professor Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, shall form a commission for the examination of the subject of the preservation and cultivation of woods and forests adjoining the sources of the navigable rivers and their affluents, for the purpose of preserving the same and increasing their growth by planting there and along the courses of the said rivers where the land is timberless, so that the said rivers may be kept in a navigable condition by promoting a continuous supply from their sources and affluents; the fact having become universally known that the destruction of the woods causes all countries to become arid and unprofitable deserts."

Is the bill, as worded, intended as a Congressional recognition of the principle that brevet rank is real rank and is to be officially recognized as such, or is this intended as an assignment according to brevet?

If any of our readers discover a new comet during the year 1883 let them telegraph at once to Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., and to him alone, and he will telegraph the announcement, with the name of the discoverer, all over the world and will send him the Warner prize of \$200 offered for such discovery. The same sum is offered for any meteoric stone which Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y.; Principal Dawson, of Montreal,

Canada, and J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., shall unanimously decide contains fossil remains of animal or vegetable life, thus proving the inhabitability of other planets, and \$50 for a specimen of any meteoric stone, not less than two ounces in weight (whether it contain organic remains or not), seen to fall in the United States during 1882, accompanied by a descriptive letter written in English, giving the time of its fall, depth of penetration in the soil, weight of the entire stone, direction of flight, and such other facts regarding it as will be of value to science.

EARLY in the present session of Congress several bills were introduced having in view much needed changes in the organization and administration of the Marine Corps, and particularly some provision for accelerating promotions and securing competent candidates for vacancies among the officers. One of these bills (Senate No. 12) contained so many diverse matters that it has met with considerable delay, although favorably reported by the Naval Committee. The other, a simple measure to recognize the services of captains of marines, nearly all of whom have now over twenty years of duty to their credit, and most of whom are likely to have twenty years more without attaining the next highest grade. To remedy this discouraging outlook in part, it is proposed to give them the temporary rank and pay of major during the time that they may be serving as fleet marine officers. No person has thus far questioned the entire justice and propriety of the measure; it has been recommended by the Navy Department repeatedly, and has received the approval of the committees of both houses, and yet it does not become a law. Those officers most immediately interested are a sea, serving on distant stations, and cannot look after their interests, while those whose duty and pleasure it should be to represent them in Washington, and promote their welfare, seem strangely unmindful of what is expected of them. Those most familiar with the forms of legislation and the vast amount of work before Congress, know that without personal attention success is seldom possible.

CONGRESS now has before it bills for compulsory retirement and others, which will, should they become laws, involve many changes. As the time in which the proposed legislation must be considered is short, it is safe to say that the assignment of General Schofield and the proposed transfer of troops will be held in abeyance until Congress has reached its final action on Army matters. There are now five vacancies in the retired list. Should the compulsory retirement act be adopted it would go into effect on the 1st of July. It would be just and proper previous to that date to retire such general officers as would be affected by it, and promote, even though it be for a brief season, such veterans as Generals Getty and Hunt, officers whose long services and brilliant achievements surely entitle them to a higher retired rank than that of Colonel, when staff officers like Generals Meigs and Barnes are by special legislation thought worthy to be retired as Major-Generals. Such an act, with reference to Generals Getty and Hunt, would not only be an act of strict justice, but a graceful recognition of the value of the services of these distinguished officers, and would involve but a short temporary delay to the promotion of the younger officers who are urged for places in a higher grade. Surely this country is great enough and rich enough to remember more generously than it has in some cases the services of those who have made its continued existence possible. Its definition of gratitude should certainly be something other than that of "thankfulness for favors to be received."

THE expectations of the Army that a revision to some extent would be made of the now well known General Orders 44 and 45 of 1881, in regard to competitions in rifle practice for special prizes and the Nevada Trophy, are realized this week by the appearance of General Orders 52 and 53 of 1882, which we publish in full elsewhere. The General Order No. 53, in regard to the Department, Division and Army prizes, makes a few changes, one of which is that the time for the general competitions is fixed a month earlier, for the Department in August and for the Division in September. Skirmish matches, competitions, etc., are also provided for and ordered. The order is fully in line with the several requirements which practical observation and experience since 1881 have shown to be necessary, and gives evidence of a thorough consideration of all particulars. The only essential alteration made by G. O. 53 in the original "Nevada Trophy" order is that instead of the highest score at 400 yards being taken whereon to decide as to the award, the highest scores at 300 yards standing, and 300 yards kneeling, with target

"A" prescribed for those ranges, will be taken. By General Orders 54, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is designated for the competitions for the Army prizes of 1882, and October 25, next, as the day on which the competitions are to commence.

NOTICING some of the partisan attacks on our new Secretary of the Navy, the Boston Journal (Independent) says: "Mr. Chandler has long been before the public. He is a man of positive convictions, and, whether right or wrong, he has the courage to assert them and fight for their success. This has been the characteristic of his life. Mr. Chandler is not an office-seeker. He has held three important positions, the most important of which he resigned. In all of these offices he displayed unusual capacity, while his integrity was never questioned. He is an efficient, positive man himself, and he will infuse his spirit into the department. Moreover, he is a man who likes to do things well and to have the credit of it. Above all things, as an ambitious man, he would like to have his name connected with the construction of a Navy which will be a credit to the country. He is assailed on the ground that he is a bitter and unscrupulous partisan, from which it is assumed that he will prove a corrupt official. This is clear assumption; his integrity in public and private affairs has never been successfully assailed, and cannot be. His executive capacity is of that tireless, pervading character which makes itself felt by every one under his direction. To refuse to entrust such a man with the carrying out of the plans to restore our Navy is as weak as it is spiteful."

THE Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Hon. Seth Low, and the Common Council of that city, do not agree on the subject of abolishing the Navy-yard. The council passed this resolution: "Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the interests of Brooklyn will be greatly promoted by the removal of said Navy-yard, thereby opening to private enterprise the valuable water front and large extent of land now held by the General Government, and we earnestly request our Representatives in Congress to favor the removal of the same." In transmitting this resolution the Mayor said: "These resolutions, I believe, represent fairly the sentiment of our people so far as Brooklyn alone is concerned. While, as Mayor of Brooklyn, I have signed the resolutions, I cannot refrain from saying that in my own judgment the interests of the port and of the country demand emphatically that there should be a Navy-yard somewhere in the harbor of New York."

A LETTER of April 26, from Lima, Peru, says: The Peruvian military leaders give no signs of life. Caceres is still at Ayacucho, engaged in court-martialing the Pierolist colonels he overthrew and captured at that place. Carrillo is at Arequipa, and from want of money and possibly an overweening confidence in his distance from the enemy, is furloughing his little army, and has now but a handful of men in garrison. For some reason best known to themselves the Chilians are very energetically at work repairing their iron clad and wooden war vessels and putting them in the most effective condition possible. They are also putting up six torpedo launches recently received from England. One of these has been tested and speeded at the rate of 21 miles an hour. They are built of steel and are reported to be of an excellent class.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN will distribute at Chicago this or next week the prizes won by members of the Rifle team of the Division of the Missouri in the contests of 1881. Those of the Division of the Atlantic, as we before stated, will be presented by Major-Gen. Hancock in a few days, as well as those for the Division of the Pacific by Major-Gen. McDowell. So far all goes well, and this year's contests will now go on with renewed vigor born of a fulfilled condition.

WE understand it to be the general intention that whenever feasible, and it can be done economically, the U. S. troops at our Eastern posts shall be placed, for a short period, in camp during the coming summer. Both as a sanitary and an instructive measure, this action is desirable. Gen. R. B. Ayres, 2d Artillery, has selected an eligible piece of ground at Gaithersburg, Md., about 25 miles from Washington, where the troops under his command may go into camp during the summer. It was at first intended to camp in the Barrack grounds, but the malaria having prevailed to such a great extent on previous summers the original plan was wisely abandoned, and Gen. Ayres, in the exercise of a commendable prudence, selected the above-mentioned spot. Generals Sherman and Hancock consenting, and the matter is now before them, the change will be made about



the middle of June, weather permitting. It is also probable that the troops at Fort McHenry, Md., will encamp with them.

In a letter published elsewhere Capt. Butler, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, suggests that in our system of target practice provision should be made for revolver practice by officers. The suggestion is a good one, as the handy use of the revolver at close range is now-a-days a most essential qualification. Indeed, revolver practice might well be made somewhat general, as the revolver is found to be of much more use now-a-days to arm guards over prisoners, escorts, etc., as it can be brought into play at once, whereas the rifle cannot.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a General Order allowing three months' advance of pay to officers ordered to the Pacific, Brazil and European Stations. Under a previous order they were allowed but two months, and those ordered to the Asiatic Station three months' advance pay. As officers are now entitled to eight cents a mile, they do not ask for transportation, and are therefore under greater expense in obeying orders to distant stations.

The following subscriptions to the Garfield Monumental Fund have been received from the Army and Navy since May 7: Co. K, 10th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., \$2; Asst. Engr. G. H. T. Babbitt, U. S. N., \$1; Paymaster D. R. Wight, U. S. N., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, \$5; Enlisted men at Washington Barracks, \$18.51; Gen. H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry, \$5; Lieut. C. E. Bottsford, 10th Infantry, \$1; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 10th Infantry, \$1; Co. D, 20th Infantry, Fort Dodge, Kas., \$6; Officers and men of U. S. R. S. *Independence*, Mare Island, Cal., \$11.50.

The nomination of Captain Erben has been withdrawn by the President. It has been pending for a long time before the Naval Committee, having been reported twice favorably to the Senate, and both times recommitted. It would have been reported again favorably, we learn, had not the President decided to withdraw it.

The report of the Heavy Artillery Board will be submitted to the Secretary of War on Saturday and will be transmitted to Congress about the middle of next week.

Our report of the proceedings of the Army of the Tennessee meeting shows that Gen. Force is reported to have received letters from several persons whose names appear among the list of dead in his work entitled "From Fort Henry to Corinth." It may be well to remind the general that a lawyer in Bangor, Me., has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against the publisher of a history of Penobscot county which reported him as dead and gave him a complimentary obituary sketch. Possibly, however, the victim in this case may have assumed that a complimentary notice of a lawyer must necessarily be considered as sarcastic.

Lieut. O. H. Arnold, U. S. N., whose illness was mentioned in a recent number of this paper, is now, after having been despaired of, in a fair way to recover. He is receiving the constant attention of his wife, at Villefranche, and gradually regaining the use of his arms and legs.

Capt. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., and Mrs. Beardslee, passed through Leghorn, April 22, en route from Naples to Genoa, on the Italian steamer *India*. Mrs. Beardslee had been sick for two months of fever at the Hotel Quirinal in Rome.

Professor Wm. Harkness, U. S. N., has gone to Boston for the purpose of giving instructions and superintending the construction and repair of instruments for the Transit of Venus. On completion of this duty he will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.

The Navy Mutual Association at its meeting May 14 elected the following members: Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, P. A. Engineer Jonathan M. Emanuel, Midshipman Wm. A. Burdick, Capt. R. W. Meade, and Lieut. John J. Brice.

Recent advices from Surg. J. J. Woodward, U. S. Army, who has been seriously ill, report him somewhat better. At the beginning of this month he was at Nice, in France, but expected to leave there for Switzerland so soon as his health should become sufficiently restored to enable him to travel.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Cunningham, were at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Thursday of this week.

Bvt. Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Infantry, and Mrs. La Motte, are registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week.

We regret to learn of the death at Littleton, N. C., May 18, of a son of the late Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., and of Mrs. Gen. Cullum, who was formerly Mrs. Halleck.

Senos. Glover Perin, W. C. Spencer, and P. F. Harvey, U. S. A., have been selected to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at St. Paul, June 6.

The N. Y. *Herald*, referring to the "Mason" subscriptions, says: "Nearly four thousand dollars have already been subscribed for Mrs. Mason, to save her from want of

ring her husband's term of imprisonment, and many sympathizers are yet to be heard from. At this rate the Sergeant will be a bloated bondholder long before his term expires. If all this comes of merely firing a shot at a generally hated assassin the multiplication table becomes paralyzed at the thought of what would happen had the shot taken full effect."

The War Veterans' Association of the 14th regiment of Brooklyn held a camp-fire, May 18, at Zipp's Hall, in Fulton street, to commemorate the departure of the regiment from Fort Greene for the seat of war in 1861. On the arrival of the veterans at the hall, the camp fire was lighted, Gen. E. B. Fowler, the old Colonel of the regiment, presiding. Gen. Fowler addressed the association in response to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," and in the course of his remarks spoke with much feeling of an occasion when he was taken, sick and wounded, to the tent of a General officer, "a tall, portly, soldier-like man," who gave him his own bed and received him with "generous hospitality and soldierly frankness and simplicity." "This officer was Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock," the speaker said, and the name was received with an outburst of applause.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending May 18, 1882: 1st Lieut. Henry P. Perrine, 6th Cav., at the Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hancock, 2d Inf., at 1017 Connecticut avenue; Prof. Patrice de Jaenon, from West Point, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Col. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Robert E. Clary, U. S. A., retired, at 1701 I street; 1st Lieut. Jas. L. Wilson, 4th Art., at National Hotel, on leave; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance, at Ebbitt House, attending Convention of American Society of Civil Engineers; 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, 25th Inf., at 221 East Capitol street, on leave; Bvt. Col. Wm. M. Wherry, Capt. 6th Inf. and A. D. C., with Gen. Schofield; 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., also with Gen. Schofield; and Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf., on leave. These three officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. Surgeon Wm. E. Waters, Medical Dept., at 507 B street, S. E., awaiting action on application on leave.

Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers, who has been quite ill for several days, was reported as much better Thursday, sitting up.

Major Geo. H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, who has also been detained at his home for two or three days by indisposition, has recovered his health, and was at his office Thursday.

*Harper's Magazine* for June contains an article by Lieut. Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., on "Torpedoes and Torpedo Boats." It contains illustrations, engraved by E. Del'Orme, of Bushnell's torpedo boat; Fulton's torpedo and gun; frame and pile torpedoes; the naval torpedo, floating spar torpedo and devil circumventor; the Confederate David; the boat and a section of the torpedo used by Lieut. Cushing; the Herreshoff boiler; the *Lightning*; the *Lay* torpedo boat, and finally an illustration showing the effect of 650 pounds of gunpowder on a torpedo.

Miss Alice Towasend, the only daughter of Mr. Charles A. Townsend, was married, May 18, 1882, to Lieut. Commander Frederick Augustus Miller, U. S. N., at Trinity Church, Brooklyn Heights, at one o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, the Rector of the church. Bishop Littlejohn pronounced the benediction. The groomsmen were Lieut. Commander H. H. Goringe, Lieut. W. H. Jaques, and Dr. Wells, of the Navy, the groom and groomsmen appearing in uniform. The ushers were Dr. William Abercrombie and Mr. William Cary Sanger. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. The guests were numerous and distinguished.

Petitions were presented in the House, May 15, from the officers of the 1st Artillery, protesting against the restoration of Eugene Wells to the Army, and from 17 officers of the 10th Cavalry, against the reinstatement of Thomas Little, Edward Byrne, and Orville Burke, late captains 10th Cavalry. They were referred to the Military Committee.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed upon the request of Congressman A. S. Hewitt to report upon the advisability of the sale of the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the removal of the yard to New London or some other point, visited the Navy-yard May 17. The committee were joined in Brooklyn by Lieut.-Commander Goringe, and received by Commodore Upshur, commandant of the yard, at his office in the Lyceum building, and spent nearly three hours with him in examining charts and maps and in making a thorough survey of the yard and everything appertaining to it. The committee received a letter from Mr. Hewitt urging as prompt action by the Chamber as possible, and will make their report at an early day. It is understood that the committee will report that in their opinion there is no adequate reason for the removal of the yard.

#### THE LOYAL LEGION.

The following are the officers of the District of Columbia Commandery, for the year ending May, 1883, elected at the meeting of May 3, to which we have heretofore referred: Commander, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John F. Miller, U. S. V.; Senior Vice Commander, Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Junior Vice Commander, Bvt. Major Gen. Delois B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Albert Ordway, U. S. V.; Registrar, Major A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Major Theophilus Gaines, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Lieut. Louis V. Caziaro, U. S. A.; Chaplain, Rev. John R. Paxton, Pennsylvania Vols.; Council, Bvt. Brig. General Channey McKeever, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N.; Commander Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.; Bvt. Major Henry L. Cranford, U. S. V.; Major Green Clay Goodloe, U. S. M. C.

#### CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

MAY 17, 1882.—First Lieut. John L. Clem, 24th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, May 4, vice Gibbs, deceased.

Reverend Robert McWalty, of Mercer, Pa., to be Post Chaplain, vice Mitchell, deceased, to rank from May 4, 1882.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave granted Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, is extended two months (S. O. W. D., May 18).

Capt. James B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Mississippi Commission, and after transferring the property for which he is responsible to Lieut. J. D. G. Knight, will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers.

Capt. T. F. Quinn, 4th U. S. Infantry, is granted leave for four months, to take effect June 25, 1882 (S. O. W. D., May 18).

Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will join his company at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. W. D., May 18.)

Leave of absence for six months is granted Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th U. S. Infantry (S. O. W. D., May 19).

Leave of absence for six months is granted Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, 6th U. S. Infantry (S. O. W. D., May 19).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

The selection of Saturday, June 10, for the graduating exercises of the Naval Academy has seriously disturbed the cadets, who wished to have their grand ball on the evening of the same day. They have been compelled to alter the day to Friday, June 9. We do not know what reasons necessitated the unfortunate selection of the last day in the week for the graduating exercises, but as it would seem to be a matter of much more consequence to the cadets than to any one else, it would seem that their wishes might have been considered in the matter. Something over fifty candidates for admission as cadet midshipmen and engineers are preparing for the June examination.

Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., read a paper before the meeting of the Naval Institute held this week, and over which Captain Ramsay presided. The subject was: "The Gulf Stream—new data from the investigation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Blake*." The monthly meetings of the Institute are largely attended and great interest is taken in the proceedings, especially by the ladies of the Academy.

Lieutenant Rush, of the Naval Academy, expects to be ordered to sea shortly.

The marines took possession of their new barracks last week and are much pleased with the surroundings. It is a large and magnificent structure and makes a fine appearance among the many handsome buildings within the Naval Academy enclosure. Col. McCawley is expected here this week to inspect it.

A detachment of marines from the Washington garrison arrived this week in charge of Sergeant McGee. They were principally recruits.

#### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. C. M. Scammon is assigned to the steamer *McLane*, at Galveston, Texas; 1st Lieut. Robt. M. Clark to the steamer *Crawford*, at Pensacola, Fla.; 3d Lieut. Edwin L. Node to the steamer *Colfax*, at Wilmington, N. C.; Asst. Engr. S. H. Magee to the steamer *McLane*, at Galveston, Texas.

In Baltimore Harbor, May 16, a trial trip of the new revenue steamer *Guthrie* was made, at which, among others, were present: Capt. Geo. W. Moore, U. S. R. M.; Lieut. O. C. Hamlet, U. S. R. M.; Lieut. Jas. H. Rodgers, U. S. R. M.; 1st Asst. Engr. E. W. Schwartz, U. S. R. M. The new steamer developed a speed of about ten knots at hour, and with the exception of the drawbacks incidental to new machinery the vessel showed herself in a most satisfactory manner. The officers will be Lieut. James H. Rodgers, commanding officer; E. W. Schwartz, 1st assistant engineer; George Myers, pilot.

#### THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

So far as matters of interest in Army and Navy circles are concerned, this has been one of the duller weeks of the entire session. The House has been occupied almost entirely with financial legislation and the Senate with judiciary matters. It is known that there was a strong desire on the part of many members of Congress to call Mr. Harris's bill for the reconstruction of the Navy, and to make such progress with it, or at least to the extent of fixing a day for its consideration. Under the peculiar parliamentary procedure of the House a motion of this kind would not have been in order, excepting on last Monday, or until another month had passed, but the House adjourned on Monday before Mr. Harris had a chance to make the motion, and he is now very despondent about getting any action on the bill this session of Congress. It will be the middle of June before he can make another motion for special consideration, and there is no chance at all of reaching it in its regular order. The intention now is to adjourn as near the 1st of July as possible, so that, in all probability, the bill will go over until the next session.

The compulsory retirement clause of the Army Appropriation bill has been the subject of careful examination by the Senate Appropriation Committee this week. Senator Allison in a recent conversation with one of our correspondents said that he had no doubt that the committee would report in favor of the bill with this amendment, exempting the general and Lieutenant-general from its operation. It is probable that if the bill thus amended passes the Senate and goes back to the House for concurrence, the House will agree to the Senate amendment. There was no real objection in the House to exempting these two officers, excepting



that the fear was entertained that if a motion of that kind was adopted the whole clause might be imperilled.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a resolution prepared referring this matter to the Military Committee of the Senate, but it was found that by the rules of the Senate, as the clause was in an appropriation bill this could not be done.

The two houses have agreed upon the Fortification bill, which goes to the President. There were three amendments of the Senate. One was a verbal one, in which the House concurred at once. One was an amendment striking out a few words which rendered it possible for the Ordnance Department to turn smooth bore cannon into rifled cannon. That one the Senate receded from, leaving the bill as it came from the House in that regard. The other was an appropriation of \$5,000 to enable the Ordnance Department to loan two guns of heavy artillery to the militia of different States for the purpose of practice. That is agreed to by the House.

The Secretary of War sent to the Senate May 11 a communication from the Chief of Ordnance giving the results of all trials and proofs of all guns of 8-inch calibre or upward, whether breech or muzzle loaders, and of all projectiles tested and proved under the act of June 6, 1873, to the present time, and a list of the guns and projectiles of this kind now on hand, and untested or unexpended; a list of officers or agents of the Government who are or have been personally interested in inventions or patents for cannon and projectiles of 8-inch calibre or upward, and the report of Lieutenant Colonel P. G. Baylor, president of the Ordnance board, in permanent session in New York City, covering the scope of the resolution touching trial and proof of guns and projectiles, with accompanying drawings and explanations of experiments. The Secretary remarks that the scope of the resolution is conceived to embrace only guns of 8-inch calibre or upward and projectiles of the character which it was provided by the act of June 6, 1873, should be tested, and that it does not call for a report of the number and cost of guns of the calibres referred to, existing prior to the passage of that act of which there are about two thousand on hand, nearly all of cast-iron, smooth bore, muzzle loading guns.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented to the Senate, on Tuesday, a petition signed by citizens of Pittsburg, praying for the establishment of military workshops at the U. S. Arsenal in that city.

The Senate Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. No. 7) declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of March 3, 1855, in its application to the claims of the officers and sailors of the U. S. sloop *Marion* and U. S. frigate *United States*. It was postponed indefinitely.

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday again discussed the bill to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps, without coming to any definite conclusions. The matter was laid over until the return of Senator Logan, in order to get his views on the subject. The report of the chairman of the sub-committee will be favorable, except that the number of officers will be several less than that recommended by the House Committee. Otherwise the report will be substantially the same as that of the House. The pending nominations were taken up on Tuesday and favorably disposed of. Bills to erect a monument to the memory of Major-General the Baron De Kalb in the city of Annapolis, and to restore the Fort Benton Military Reservation to the public domain were acted upon favorably. The bill to appoint Edward Byrne a captain in the Army was adversely reported.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Wednesday, decided to report adversely the Senate Res. 61, tendering the thanks of Congress to and conferring additional rank on Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., and for other purposes, for reasons set forth in the following communication from the Secretary of the Navy:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, May —.

Hon. J. D. Cameron:

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th inst., enclosing a copy of joint resolution (S. R. 61) tendering the thanks of Congress to and conferring additional rank on Chief Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., and for other purposes, and requesting the opinion of the Department regarding the propriety of enacting this resolution into a law.

"The resolution proposes to confer upon Chief Engineer Melville a special vote of thanks of Congress to advance him in rank forty numbers on the list into the next higher grade and to confer upon him a sum of money, amount not named.

"While it is believed by the Department that Chief Engineer Melville has done all in his power for the rescue of his shipmates, the information from all sources with regard to the search for Lieut.-Commander De Long and his companions is so limited that I cannot recommend the passage of the resolution at this time, but respectfully suggest that no action be taken until the next session of Congress, by which time full information will have been received and intelligent action can be had. I am, very respectfully,

"WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of Navy."

The following bills received favorable action from the Senate Naval Committee at the meeting on Wednesday: S. 879, authorizing the appointment of S. A. McCarty a lieutenant-commander in the Navy. The committee adopted the report of the last Congress on this bill. The bill passed the Senate last session, but failed to receive action in the House for want of time. The committee also adopted House Bill 5,387, providing for the pay of Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, and cancelled the Senate bill now on the calendar. S. 916, to restore Commander Bayse N. Westcott to his original position on the Navy register, also received favorable action. An original bill was favorably reported providing for the payment of \$11,500 to Daniel S. Merahon, Jr., for

work done and material furnished in the construction of the side-wheel steamer *Mingoe*.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on Thursday, reported adversely on the bill S. 886, to regulate the appointment of sailmakers in the U. S. Navy, and it was postponed indefinitely. The Committee reported favorably Mr. McPherson's bill, S. 1578, to regulate promotion of graduates from the Naval Academy and appointments in the Staff Corps.

As they presented no written report and made no amendment it is to be presumed that the attention of Mr. McPherson has not been called to the inconsistencies which appear on the face of the bill. When the bill was first introduced the committee sent to the Navy Department for information on the subject, which had not been furnished before the bill was reported.

The House Military Committee at its meeting on Thursday agreed to report favorably Mr. Steele's bill (H. R. 4788) authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians. The report on this bill is given in full elsewhere. The joint resolution (H. Res. 208) to correct the record of the late Major Wickliffe Cooper, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., was also favorably acted upon.

The bill to restore and fix the Inspector-General's Department of the Army was discussed at some length by the House Military Committee at its meeting on Tuesday. Though not finally settled upon, it is more than probable that the bill will be adopted and favorably reported without any material amendments. The bill for the relief of Chaplain Charles M. Blake was favorably reported, the Senate bill as amended being adopted. Several other bills of private character, relating to volunteer service, were disposed of.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1254, as reported by Mr. Hampton from the Senate Military Committee with an amendment. A bill for the relief of Capt. W. J. Lyster. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be paid to Capt. W. J. Lyster, of the 19th U. S. Infantry, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$461, as full compensation for his property destroyed by fire at Camp Supply while he was engaged on duty with his company in guarding the public property and unable to care for or attend to his personal effects.

S. 1793, by Mr. McPherson, to pay the widow of William Bishop, late a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, \$3,000 for property burned at Pensacola, Florida, in 1862.

S. 1804, by Mr. Lapham (by request), granting a pension to John M. Hudson, late an acting ensign in the U. S. Navy, at the rate of \$15 per month.

S. 1808, by Mr. Hawley, granting a pension to Harriet E. Edwards, widow of David S. Edwards, late a surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

S. 1809, by Mr. Jonas, to fix the rank and pay of assistant surgeons in the Navy not in the line of promotion: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Thomas Owens and William Martin, assistant surgeons not in the line of promotion in the Navy, shall have the relative rank held by them as acting assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Navy, and receive pay at the rate prescribed by law for assistant surgeons of more than five years' service in the Navy. Sec. 2. That the pay of assistant surgeons not in the line of promotion in the Navy, after the first five years of service as such, shall be, for sea service, \$2,400 per annum; for shore or other duty, \$2,000; and on waiting orders, \$1,600. And after twenty years of service the pay of said officers shall be, for sea service, \$2,800 per annum; for shore or other duty, \$2,400; and on waiting orders, \$2,000. To the Senate Naval Committee. [We have two copies of a bill (H. R. 5921) introduced by Mr. Ellis; one is the same as the above bill and the other a copy of the first section only.]

S. 1819, by Mr. Ferry, granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, widow of George A. Custer, late lieutenant-colonel of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, at the rate of \$50 per month.

S. 1839, by Mr. Mitchell, relating to bonds of officers of the Pay Department of the United States Army, and for the settlement of their accounts: That whenever an officer of the Pay Department of the Army shall be required to execute a new bond, such new bond, when approved by the Secretary of War, shall be held to be valid from date of said approval, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all liabilities, acts, or defaults of the principal which may accrue, be done, or committed from and after the date of the approval of the new bond. Sec. 2. That if on the settlement of the account of any officer of the Pay Department of the Army it shall appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within five years after the close of such account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1850, by Mr. Gorman, a bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Asst. Engineer John W. Saville a passed assistant engineer on the retired list of the Navy, to date with his class on the active list, with the highest rate of retired pay of that grade from the date he was retired as an assistant engineer. To the Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1852, by Mr. Van Wyck, granting a pension to Mrs. Florida G. Casey, widow of Gen. Silas Casey, deceased, at the rate of fifty dollars per month.

S. 1870, by Mr. Voorhees, granting a pension of \$25 a month to certain persons in the military and naval service of the U. S.: First. Such workmen or other employees of the Government at Navy-yards, arsenals, work-shops, or Government buildings as may have been, or may hereafter be, permanently disabled from obtaining a subsistence by manual labor by reason of wounds or injuries received in the line of their employment. Second. To the widows, and third, the children under 16 years of age, of such workmen or other employees of the Government as may have been or may hereafter be killed, or who may die from the effects of wounds or injuries received in the line of their employment. Fourth. Such workmen or employees of the Government at Navy-yards, arsenals, work-shops, or Government buildings as have been in the employment of the Government for 20 years or more, and who may be disabled by age from obtaining a subsistence by manual labor. Sec. 3. That one pension only shall be allowed under this act by reason of the death of any one person. Sec. 4. That the pension of the widow shall cease on her marriage; that the pension for children shall be for the joint benefit of all such children as are under the age of 16 years at the time of their father's death, and that the interest of each child in such pension shall cease when such child arrives at the age of sixteen years. Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby repealed. To the Senate Committee on Pensions.

S. 1888, by Mr. Conger (by request), and H. R. 5643, by Mr. Browne, to fix the date of entry into the military service and to correct the record of officers now in the Regular Army who served as officers of volunteers: *Be it enacted,*

*etc.*, That any officer now in the Regular Army who served with the volunteer forces of the United States at any time during the war of the rebellion, as a regimental or staff officer, or aide-de-camp to any general officer of volunteers, and actually performed the duty of such position, shall be considered as in the service for the entire time he acted in such capacity, and shall take rank from the commencement of said service, and thereafter in the various grades to which he was appointed or promoted in the volunteer service, in accordance with the date of acceptance of his appointment or commission, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to recognize such officer as if he had been regularly commissioned and mustered, and cause his record in the Army Register to be corrected accordingly: Provided, That no additional pay be guaranteed to any officer by virtue of the passage of this act. Referred to the Military Committee in Senate and House.

S. 1893, by Mr. Hawley: *Be it enacted, etc.*: That section four of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866," approved March 3, 1865, be so construed as to entitle to the three months' pay further provided for therein, the heirs or legal representatives of all officers of volunteers specified therein who were killed or who died in the service between the 3d day of March and the 10th day of April, 1865. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of said officers the sum or sums of money to which they may be found entitled under the provisions of this act, and a sum sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 1897, by Mr. Groome: *Be it enacted, etc.*: That the services of Redmond Tully in the 25th regiment U. S. Infantry shall be considered as continuous from his original entry into the U. S. Army June 12, 1855. That the Paymaster-General in computing the pay of said Lieut. Tully for longevity pay shall compute the same from the date of his said original entry in the U. S. Army, and that said Lieut. Tully be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the difference between the amounts he would have received under the computation herein provided for and the amounts he has actually received; *Provided*, That he shall receive no pay for the time he was actually out of the military service of the U. S.

S. R. 63, by Mr. McPherson, authorizing Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, to accept a sword, a Persian carpet, and other articles presented to him by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

H. R. 208, by Mr. Blackburn, correcting the military record of Wickliffe Cooper, deceased, late major of the 7th Cavalry, brevet-colonel U. S. A. Referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 5559—Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Maxey to the bill (H. R. 5559) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes, viz.: Insert the following: That post traders and laundrymen at depots for recruits in the Army be, and hereby are, authorized to furnish such recruits, on credit, with such articles as may be necessary for their cleanliness and comfort, at a total cost not to exceed \$6 in value per man per month: *Provided, however*, That of this sum no greater amount than \$2 per man may be allowed and withheld for laundry purposes. That muster and pay rolls be made out showing the amounts the recruits respectively owe to the post traders and laundrymen, and signed by them before leaving the depot, and that the traders and laundrymen be paid on such rolls, the amount paid to each man to be noted accordingly on the muster and descriptive rolls in order that it may be withheld, after he joins his company, by the paymaster, at the first subsequent payment, and paid to the trader and laundryman, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the War Department.

H. R. 5559, amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, to the bill (H. R. 5559) making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes, viz.: After line 307 insert the following: To be expended, at the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for transporting, mounting, proving, and testing any guns constructed at private expense, fifteen thousand dollars.

H. R. 6127, by Mr. Bland, to authorize the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of the Camp Douglas Military Reservation in the Territory of Utah. Referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6152, by Mr. Upson, fixing the pay of sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants in the U. S. Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter the pay of sergeant-majors in the U. S. Army shall be \$36 per month, with the allowances now allowed by law; and the pay of quartermaster-sergeants in the U. S. Army shall be \$34 per month, with the allowances now allowed by law. Reported May 8 from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6170, by Mr. Tillman, appropriates \$30,000 for the purchase of the necessary land and for the construction of a warehouse and coal-dock at Port Royal, South Carolina, for the use of the United States Navy, for a provision and coaling station. To the House Naval Committee.

H. R. 6178, by Mr. Bingham, provides that in computing the pay of Henry D. Todd, professor in the U. S. Navy, there shall be added the five years and four months he was a lieutenant and lieutenant commander during the war, and he shall be entitled to and receive the pay according to the law for all these years of service the same as if they had been continuous years in the professors' corps.

H. R. 6214, by Mr. Morey, for the relief of officers of the Volunteer Army who were commissioned but not mustered: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all enlisted men of the Volunteer Army in the war of the late rebellion who were commissioned on or before March 3, 1865, to any rank below that of brigadier-general, but who, without any fault on their part, were not mustered on their said commissions, and who were honorably discharged from the service, shall receive three months' pay proper for the respective ranks to which they were so commissioned. To the House Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 6228, by Mr. Bliss, to provide for the sale and removal of the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell at public auction, in manner and on terms to be approved by Congress, such pieces and parcels of land now owned by the Government and included within the Navy-yard located in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., as can now be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and to continue such sales of said land as the same may from time to time become vacant. Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to secure, by purchase or otherwise, subject to the approval of Congress, a site to which the present shops and works of all kinds now in the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., can be removed. The site selected shall be of easy access to the port of New York, and shall be of sufficient area and in every respect suitable for the establishment thereon of a Navy-yard commensurate with the wants of the naval service.



## A MOST SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is characteristic of our countrymen to hunt in packs. Nothing is done without furore. In the pithy slang of the day, everything must be "boomed." Individualized as are the line officers of the Army by their lives of isolation at frontier posts, they cannot escape this peculiarity of our nationality.

The whole line of the Army is now opening in full cry in favor of the 62 year retirement law. It is a good law, a most excellent law, and the line is right in urging its passage. But in its eager clamor for the law itself, the line seems to ignore, or at least to overlook, other considerations which are absolutely necessary to make such a law effective for good to the line and to the Army at large.

Not a single one of the bills now before Congress on the subject of retirement has a word to say on that point of first necessity, the unlimited extension of the retired list, nor more than casual mention as to the retirement of officers for other disability than age.

Suppose the bill already passed by the House should be passed by the Senate. Some thirty-five or forty staff and four or five artillery officers would immediately be placed upon the retired list, at once swelling that list to some forty over and above the number now authorized by law.

Not a single cavalry or infantry officer will be retired under that law in 1882, and only two infantry officers in 1883.

In the absence of any legislative provision to the contrary, the officers whose duty it is to decide the question must necessarily decide that this abnormal swelling of the retired list is and must be only temporary, and that it is their duty to bring it back to its legal number (400) as soon as possible. The consequence will be that no officer will be placed on that list except for age.

At the present time there are four colonels and three lieutenant colonels of infantry who are incapacitated by wounds or disease, and there is not a regiment in the service which has not from two to five officers who are physically incapable of performing their duties.

The acknowledged object of a 62 year law is to give active efficiency to the Army. Its passage now will retire some fifty staff and artillery officers, but will not give a single file to the cavalry and infantry for near a twelvemonth. The deadlock in these arms will not be broken, and the working portion of the Army, that on which the Government relies and must rely for field service, is the only portion not benefited by such law.

Fifty officers (Wright, Getty, Hunt, and such), supposed to be incapacitated by age, will be retired; a hundred and fifty cavalry and infantry officers known to be incapacitated by wounds or sickness are retained in service.

By the passage of the 62 year law, pure and simple, without other legislative action, Congress will commit the absurdity of retiring sound and capable men because they are 62 years old and of keeping in service three times as many unsound and incapable men because they are not 62 years old.

With all due deference to the superior wisdom of Congress, it must appear to the average (non-Congressional) intellect that a restricted retired list is about as absurd an institution as can well be conceived.

Does the Government act on sound business and economic principles when it keeps a disabled officer on the active list on full pay when by retiring him it would save a third of that pay? Is the Government acting with good policy in allowing the positions of these absent disabled officers to remain vacant, thus crippling the efficiency of every regiment in service?

To be thoroughly efficient the Army must get rid of all its incapables. Let us, therefore, have retirement for age, but, for Heaven's sake, don't let that stop retirement for other disability. In other words, give us a retired list unlimited as to numbers, and require that every officer permanently incapacitated for service from any cause whatever shall be retired. There are officers who have been absent on account of disability for years drawing full pay and forcing on their juniors the performance, without proper pay or reward, of the duties of which the absentees are incapable. Why should a captain be retained on the active list of the Army on full pay when for years past he has been keeping a store in a prominent city?

In the eager rush after a compulsory law for age the fact is overlooked that the disability of age is not a whit more incapacitating than the disability of wounds or sickness.

Retirement for every permanently disabling cause should be compulsory, and this can only be attained by an unlimited retired list. The 62 year law, unaccompanied by other legislation, will really be a set back to the efficiency and promotion of the active line of the Army for the next twelve years. DUGGE.

## A MODEL ADMONITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following official communication is entitled to a high place among the gems which adorn military literature:

"The President having directed that the General properly admonish Col. Carr, he can only do so by informing him, through his immediate commanding officer, that he regards the conduct of Col. Carr at Cibola and Fort Apache, during the last days of August, 1881, as set forth in the first three specifications of charge one, as unsatisfactory, and that the whole of his letter of Dec. 8, 1881, addressed to Division Headquarters through Department Headquarters, as fault finding, insubordinate, improper, and altogether such a letter as no colonel in the Army should write, and which no commanding officer should receive without immediate notice, and he can only do so by preferring charges. The action of the President puts an end to the subject, and Col. Carr must be released from arrest and restored to his command. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General."

To distribute the "him," "his" and "he's" in the first lines above fairly among the President, the General, and Col. Carr is nearly as difficult as to arrange the blocks in the 13, 15, 14 puzzle. Any distribution, however, will sustain the conclusion that as there was "only" one way to do what the President directed, he came within an ace of cornering the General.

Col. Carr's letter ought to be published as a military curiosity. In addition to being fault-finding, insubordinate and improper, we are told that it is "altogether such a letter as no colonel in the Army should write." This reminds one of the little boy who said "I have the headache, the bellyache, the toothache," and then added, by way of climax, "and I don't feel well myself."

But besides being such a letter as no colonel should write, it is "such a letter which no commanding officer should receive without immediate notice, and he can only do so by preferring charges." From this it appears that the commanding officer like the General was in a tight place. He should not receive such a letter without immediate notice. The "only" way to "do so," that is receive the letter without immediate notice, is to prefer charges.

The Army should be permitted to see the letter which could produce such an admonition. But there is no hope of that. The Adjutant-General bottles up both the letter and Col. Carr's right to a further hearing by announcing that "the action of the President puts an end to the subject." APACHE.

ARIZONA, May 1, 1881.

## "CLARENDON" AND GUN METAL TESTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent, "Clarendon," is evidently a believer in the virtue of repetition, but life is too short and your space is too valuable, for me to answer him a second time in detail; he must permit me to again refer him to articles which he says he has not read, and which I think should be sufficient to correct his hallucination respecting the virtues of the soft tube as a lining for guns. I cannot say that I expect him to acknowledge his mistakes, but I will take occasion, if I can find the data, to send to him what it would be unreasonable to ask you to reprint.

Regarding the Whitworth tests, I certainly thought that I had made it perfectly clear, even to Clarendon, that he had misunderstood, and therefore misrepresented and misapplied those experiments. I explained that Whitworth's two little cylinders were procured at different times, were of unknown physical properties (except for the general statement that one of them was "known to be of good quality,") were not known to be alike, but every evidence was to the contrary, and above all, that they were tested differently, the lined cylinder being relieved from all longitudinal strain and the other not so. To this Clarendon replies "so were the wax cylinders relieved from longitudinal strain," to which I can only remark *shaw!* I really cannot pursue the subject further, and if Clarendon cannot recognize how utterly valueless, for purposes of comparison with each other, are two test specimens (be they bars, cylinders or guns), which are tested under wholly different circumstances, it is his misfortune, I suppose, and not his fault. Here is a test which it is clearly impossible could prove anything at all as to the relative strength of a lined and unlined cylinder, and which it is an insult to Whitworth's intelligence to imply was intended to do so. But if your correspondent chooses to regard and publicly announce as his opinion that such a test is a sufficient offset against the series of heavy cylinder tests on the testing machine, supplemented by cylinder tests similar to Whitworth's (except that the cylinders were treated alike) and again supplemented by powder tests with lined and unlined guns of more than double the size of Whitworth's cylinders, I am not disposed to interpose further objection.

Passing now to the "antiquated Rodman pressure gauge," here again is introduced a comparison, and here again your correspondent appears unable to realize that the basis of all comparisons of the sort is the fundamental principle that like causes will produce like effects. To substantiate his charge of the unreliability of Rodman's pressure gauge Clarendon "resurrects" an early report on this instrument, comparing it with the English modification called the "crusher gauge." But Owen gives an explanation of the apparent causes of irregularities and excess of pressures as registered by the Rodman gauge, a statement which might be amplified, but which, even as it is, affords an intelligent explanation, yet produces so little impression upon Clarendon's mind that he entirely overlooks the fact that he has undertaken to compare the English crusher, which lies next to the powder charge, with what is called Rodman's external gauge, which is on the exterior of the gun, where, as Owen explained, the piston was struck by the gases under a "high vis viva," etc. If Clarendon will compare the Rodman internal gauge (as almost invariably used) with the English interior crusher, he will find that the results compare very well, and he will also find about a thousand results at Sandy Hook out of which very few, if any, have given rise to question.

As to which "would be the hardest on a gun or cylinder, a passive, statical, long-sustained pressure, or the more impulsive and less-sustained strains of modern gunpowder," I respect your correspondent's opinion, none the less because modestly expressed, that the impulsive strains of gunpowder are the more severe, although I do not agree with him. I agree with Rodman however, in believing that the inertia of the mass of the gun exercises an important influence in aiding it to resist impulsive strains, an aid which is lost when the strains are of a sustained character.

I confess myself unable to follow Clarendon's attempted illustration of his views by citing the rupture of the Woodbridge gun, because I fail to perceive the relation which he seeks to establish between cast-iron cylinders of known physical properties and a gun which is merely "supposed to be very much stronger than

cast-iron in every way." The cylinders possessed a uniform strength of something over 30,000 lbs. per square inch, while seventeen specimens, taken longitudinally and radially from the Woodbridge gun, ranged in tensile strength all the way from 39,000 lbs. down to nine hundred pounds per square inch of section, the average of all these specimens being 17,500 lbs. per square inch, or about six tons per square inch less than the strength of the cast iron. This disposes of Clarendon's query as to whether I "supposed that the transverse strength of the cast-iron cylinders exceeded by nine tons per square inch the longitudinal strength of the Woodbridge gun"—and other questions on the same subject.

Reverting to the subject of Whitworth steel, I devoted just nine lines to the subject, and if Clarendon does not see that it was a greater compliment to that material to quote it as proving satisfactory in a gun of "poor design" than if its merits had been less harshly tested in a gun of good design, others of your readers will probably do so. The Ordnance Department, I know, looks with great favor upon that material, having already given it a practical trial.

If I am in error in supposing that Whitworth is not prepared for the production of his steel in masses sufficient for heavy guns I am pleased to learn the fact. My information was gathered from personal observation, from foreign exchanges, and from a recent professional letter from abroad upon the subject. Perhaps your correspondent's ideas of heavy guns and my own differ. I am not afflicted with the "high power mania" and designate by heavy guns, all those above 11 or 12 inches calibre, while nevertheless holding in sufficient respect the lesser calibres. I may possibly differ from Clarendon also in the belief that it will be a number of years, and perhaps a good many years, before we shall produce a satisfactory quality of steel in this country for heavy guns, for causes unnecessary to enumerate, and as there is a class of public servants likely to be held to a strict accountability for not making the best of our resources should we be "caught napping" in any serious emergency, I am of the opinion that we cannot afford to wait with folded hands the solution of any uncertain problems. PENN.

## REVOLVER PRACTICE FOR OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Allow me to suggest through your columns that in our system of target practice provision be made for revolver practice by officers.

Very respectfully yours, E. BUTLER,  
Captain 5th Infantry.

FORT KROGH, M. T., May 8th, 1882.

PASSED Asst. Surgeon G. P. Bradley, U. S. N., requests us to state that he was not responsible for the letter signed "B," which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week.

## THE GOVERNMENT AS AN INSURER.

THE bill S. 891, for the relief of Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, U. S. A., as reported last week, passed the Senate, May 13th. It led to an interesting debate on the question of the Government's responsibility for the loss of property by officers when on duty. Mr. Plumb was very critical as to such claims. The bill, as amended, allowed Lieut. Farrow but \$571 of the \$1,657.05 asked for. The committee reporting the bill did not question the accuracy of the account of articles lost, but refused to allow for most of them, on the ground that they were not necessary to an officer in the line of duty. Mr. Plumb said:

While this amount is not large, at the same time it is one of a very large number of bills that have been before the Senate recently, and it seems that we are establishing a very dangerous principle, one which is going to enlarge our obligations to the Army or to the officers composing the Army, and which practically makes the Government the custodian and insurer of all the property that any Army officer may have anywhere, either in pursuance of his Army duty or otherwise which may be lost by fire, by flood, by theft, by burglary, or by any other casualty whatever. I submit that we are going a great way when, paying as we do a large salary to these officers, we relieve them from any obligation whatever of diligence or care or responsibility for the property which they find it necessary to have for the transaction of their business as officers of the Army. I submit that practically there is nothing which is absolutely necessary to an officer except his clothing.

Mr. Cockrell—Arms?

Mr. Plumb—Those he furnishes himself as he does his clothes.

Mr. Williams—And a mess-chest?

Mr. Plumb—The Senator from Kentucky says "and a mess-chest." I say there is no necessity for a mess-chest; but at all events, however that may be, we find that at this session tables, and desks, and books, and papers, and chairs, and loungers, and the frills and furbelows which are convenient to be used, and which ornamented the prairies in which they may flourish have been paid for, so far as the Senate can do it.

In my judgment we are running this thing into the ground. An officer of the Army becomes a servant of the Government nominally, but actually he is no servant. He is designed, in the practice we are establishing, to do duty at balls, at picnics, and in various places where the social appliances which are in vogue in what the Senator from Missouri calls the nineteenth century demand his presence, and where he can exhibit himself in the paraphernalia and glitter of the blue of his uniform and the tinsel with which his shoulders and the stripes down his limbs ornament him. I think that when a man has enlisted for a soldier he ought to undertake a soldier's duty and a soldier's responsibility along with it. The Government does not agree to furnish him shelter for his baggage



at all times and places when he happens to be away. . . . If he should in the course of a few years' service happen to be ordered down, as though of course he feels that he ought not to be, upon a military expedition and is required to risk his body and his comfort and so on, in the pursuit of Indians or other enemies of the Government, I think, on the whole, as long as he gets the benefits he ought to take the burdens along with them, and he ought not to be too tenacious about his rights to his frills and furbelows and things of that sort which he may have left behind him.

I sympathize with an officer of the Army who has to submit to the hardships of being ordered into the field; and on the whole it seems that this officer was so far imposed upon by the Government that whereas he was stationed at a comfortable place, where he was clothed and fed and sheltered by the Government, he was taken away at an unwary time, and probably at an unseasonable period of the year, when he would have much rather remained in this comfortable position, in order to go on an Indian scout. I think, on the whole, it was a little bit rough that an officer should have been compelled to do anything of that kind, and perhaps it may be in point of fact the little sum of \$571 for the baggage this officer lost having been placed in that locality upon his own option, and that the Government was under no obligation to take care of it at all, ought to be given to him, not perhaps for loss of baggage, but as a compensation for the hardship that he had to undergo by reason of his having been ordered out to do that which he did not expect to do at all.

In reply, Mr. Hawley said: "If there are any men in the Army who are good for nothing but to dance, it does not appear that Farrow is one of them. If there are any men in the Army who ever shirk their duty—and I do not know any of them—it does not appear that Farrow is one of them. If there are any bills presented for losses which occurred in 1858, this is not one of them. If there are any of the numerous cases of abuse and nonsense supposed by the Senator from Kansas, the case of Farrow is not one of them, nor has the Senate so long as I have had any acquaintance with it, or the House, attempted to pay for such losses with the looseness indicated by the Senator's remarks. This particular bill passed, I remember, in committee a very careful scrutiny. It does not appear that Farrow had any reluctance to go out in command of the scouts. I presume he is a gallant and brave young officer, like, I am very happy to say, all of them, so far as I know; and I am sure the Senator does injustice to the Regular Army in his general inferences of that character, if he will take the pains to consider the record of the last few years in this exceedingly disgraceful Indian service, which has a great deal of danger, a great deal of loss, without very much glory. Farrow went out under orders in command of some scouts and did just exactly what a prudent and careful man would have done. He put his property in the best place there was, the Government warehouse under the care of the quartermaster. A Government warehouse usually has sentinels regularly posted and regularly relieved; therefore it was probably the best place anywhere in that vicinity. While he was out performing this duty his property was destroyed by a fire, for which it appears that nobody in the Army was to blame, so the board of survey found.

Mr. Plumb—My entire remarks, which the Senator perhaps might by a stretch of imagination call sarcastic, were based upon the statement made by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Texas, that this officer ought to be paid because he was so ordered out. I do not know anything about this officer. I have no doubt he is a very good man. My objection is apart from any consideration to him personally.

Mr. Slater—I understood that to be the position the Senator occupied. Still the reasonable inference would be that it must to some degree apply to this young officer. I wish only to say that this young man is not one of the Army officers, if we have such, who would shirk duty, responsibility, or danger. There has perhaps been no more dangerous deed performed by any Army officer in the last ten years than this young officer performed in the capture and taking of these very same Sheepstealers, which took place at the time when his property was burned, I am very sorry that the committee cut down the bill, but I am willing to accept the action of the committee. This young man is a very worthy officer, and the loss was a very severe one. I hope the bill will not be recommended to the committee.

#### CONTRACTS FOR CLOTHING, ETC.

Quartermaster-General Ingalls, U. S. A., has this week, under bids lately received, awarded contracts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the army, as follows: Raymond & Whitlock, of New York, helmets, etc.; Edward Eicke, of New York, helmet plumes and cords; Horstmann Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, helmet ornaments, caps, buttons, white tape, etc.; William H. Hurlburt, of New York, campaign hats; J. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, helmet scrolls and rings; A. V. Morris & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y., knit undershirts; William F. Pippet, of New York, gloves, flannels and undershirts; A. P. Oizerdam, Manchester, N. H., wool stockings; A. H. & C. B. Alling, Birmingham, Conn., cotton stockings; George F. Ling, of Philadelphia, wool mittens; Graff, Son & Co., of Philadelphia, arctic overshoes; George T. Griffin, of Philadelphia, blankets; Lewis Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, kersey and flannel; Thomas Kent, Clinton Heights, Penn., lining flannel and blouse flannel; B. Y. Pippet & Co., of New York, kersey; Henry V. Allen & Co., of New York, facing cloth; W. A. Squire & Co., of Philadelphia, silks and duck; King, Hillman & Gill, Philadelphia, black padding; H. B. Clafin & Co., of New York, buttons and silk; A. Heckenburg & Co., Philadelphia, sewing silk; James R. Michael, of New York, silks, twist, thread, buckles, etc.; Sullivan & Brothers, of Philadelphia, thread; F. S. Hovey, of Philadelphia, card re-

ceivers and shovels; Uhler, English & Boileau, of Philadelphia, iron rings, etc.; Rowland A. Robbins, of New York, brushes, etc.; North Wayne Tool Company, Hallowell, Me., axes; James Woolworth, Sandusky, Ohio, axe helms. These contracts amount in the aggregate to nearly \$800,000.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT from Galveston, Texas, asks: 1. Do both guides when marching in platoons, platoon front, have their guns at a carry habitually? 2. When marching company front, guide right, at right shoulder arms, and the company is broken into fours, does the right guide, at a carry, bring his piece to right shoulder arms so as to conform with the company, and when? I. e., does he execute the right shoulder before or after he takes his position in front of left file of the first four? Ans.—1. Yes. See par. 189 (guides of subdivisions in column). 2. He brings his gun to the right shoulder, but at what precise moment we cannot tell. It is not very material, but we should think the best time would be after he has taken his place in front of No. 4 of the first four.

CONSTANT READER asks: Is a soldier, after he has served one enlistment in the Army, then three enlistments in the Marine Corps, and finally one or two enlistments in the Army again, entitled, when invalided through long and continued service, to the benefit of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., or do the regulations or law require that all the service be performed in the same branch of the service, either Army or Marine Corps? Ans.—A soldier, under the circumstances you mention, is undoubtedly entitled to the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. Consult, if practicable, sec. 4814, Revised Statutes.

A. W. asks: 1. Is it possible for a deserter to obtain a discharge? 2. Could he be restored to duty without punishment? 3. Is there any law existing between the United States and Canada whereby they can deliver up simply a deserter? Ans.—1. Not while a deserter at large. 2. He might after surrender. 3. No law. As some of our Canadian frontier posts arrangements have occasionally been made under which deserters have been delivered up.

ALAMO asks: In advancing from line, by right of platoons (i. e., "platoons right forward, fours right, the guide is, of course, left" in each column of fours, and the right column, or 1st platoon, dresses on the 2d. Should both guides be at a carry, or only the guide of the left (or 2d) platoon? Ans.—Neither guide should be at a carry unless the whole command be marching in that manner. In column of fours the guides do not march at the carry, but perform such movements of the manual with the company as are laid down in par. 189.

MARINE asks: Will the provision of the bill reported favorably by the House Mil. Committee, providing for the retirement of non-com. officers, apply to this class of men in the Marine Corps? Ans.—The bill as it reads applies only to the non-com. officers of the Army. You will find it published, as amended, under our Congressional head this week.

J. A. J. asks: Is it so that any respectable boy, and with a recommendation from the principal of the school he attends, can apply for examination at the Navy-yard for to become an apprentice engineer; and what pay do they receive? How could a person learn to be an engineer, and where? Do the ships in the service (steamers) have machinists on board? Can an engineer join the Navy as an engineer? What is the pay of a first class engineer or machinist? Ans.—The class of cadet engineers at the Naval Academy are, in September next, subjected to a competitive examination. Any boy, between the ages of 16 and 20, and physically sound, who presents testimonials of good character and fair scholarship, can get a permit to be examined on written application to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. The examination is a rigid one, and the twenty-five highest are appointed cadet engineers. No use to try unless pretty smart. Machinists are not allowed on vessels now. Cadet engineers get \$500 a year while at the Academy and \$1,000 while at sea.

A CORRESPONDENT from Nashville asks: 1. In forming detachment front or rear of piece should the caisson corporal move up in double or quick time? 2. In changing wheels, should the command be "prepare to change right (or left) wheel," or "prepare to change right (or left) wheel with spare wheel"? 3. In dismounting a piece who should raise on the end of the trail, Nos. 6 and 7, or the gunner and No. 5? Ans.—1. Paragraphs 166 and 167, relating to these movements, do not require him to move in double time. 2. The command is "Prepare to change right (or left) wheel. Change wheel." 3. The gunner and No. 5 are nearest to the end of the trail.

A CORRESPONDENT from Terre Haute asks: 1. Where can I get and what is the cost of General Order No. 12, issued at General Headquarters, New York, April 24, 1882, relating to camp duties? 2. Where can I get a fancy or Zouave tactics? 3. In company drills, when does the leading guide take double and when keep quick time in changing his position, as at the commands: Right forward, fours right; left front into line in quick and double time; on right into line; so many fours from right to rear, with the guide right? 4. Where do third, fourth, and fifth sergeants march in column of platoons, and what do they do at the command: Platoons, right forward, fours right? 5. In bayonet drill, is left short thrust with the barrel up or down? 6. How does the sergeant report to the officer commanding the company after calling the roll? Ans.—1. See answer to correspondent from Akron, Ohio, in JOURNAL of May 13. 2. At D. Van Nostrand's, 23 Murray street, New York. Price 40 cents. 3. The leading guide does not take up the double time in any of these movements. He keeps cool, and, if necessary, lengthens his steps or accelerates his pace a little to get to his new place. The distances involved in all the cases you mention are very short. 4. They keep their places in line of file closers, as laid down in par. 176 for a company in line, which would bring the 3d and 4th sergeants in rear of the 1st and the 5th sergeant in rear of the 2d platoon. If the platoons are broken into column of fours they conform to the movements of the same, just as file closers do when a company is broken into column of fours. 5. Barrel up. See par. 153. 6. See last clause of par. 180, page 76, Tactics. The words used are: "Sir, the company is present, or accounted for"—or, "Sir, (so many) sergeants, corporals, or privates, absent"—as the case may be.

LIGHT BATTERY asks: Can a light battery soldier be transferred to the Signal Corps? what are the qualifications, etc.? Ans.—The Secretary of War has decided that transfers of enlisted men from the line of the Army to the Signal Corps cannot legally be made. See answer to J. F. D. in JOURNAL of April 8, also JOURNAL of April 1, 1882, p. 783.

On May 16 Pay Director Cunningham turned over to Pay Director Russell full charge of the Navy Pay Office at Philadelphia.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE protracted rain storms and chilly weather, which have marked the advent of "beautiful" May, have materially interfered with the prosecution of the matches on the programme at Creedmoor, in preparation for the International Match, in as vigorous a manner as might be desired. The certainty of either getting a drenching or being frozen out would naturally prevent many from making their appearance at Creedmoor, while the dismal aspect of things in general under the continual pouring down of the rain could have none but a depressing effect upon the marksmen who ventured out on the range. Under these circumstances the scores made in the few competitions which have so far taken place were not as high as might have been anticipated, yet it is fair to state that they were generally very creditable if every thing is taken into consideration, and those of many of the competitors look well alongside of the average performance on the other side, while the scores of Sergeant Dolan, of the 12th regiment, bear comparison with the best made in the English competitions.

The following are the official scores of the most prominent shots at the trial shooting in Birmingham, England, for places on the International Team: Mellish, who took the first place, made 340 out of a possible 420; Goodear, 336; Godsal, 327; Falke, 326; Osborne, 325; Gibbs, 325; Parry, Figgott, and White, each 324; Bart, 322; Walrod, 320; Hawley, 319; Angel, 313; Halford, 311; McVittie, 311; Cod-dick, 311; Lowe, 307; Edge, 297; and Block, 260.

The interest in the match is increasing in this as well as in other States. Connecticut and New Jersey have formally announced their intention of participating in the competition, and there is no doubt but that the same favorable news will soon be received from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, California, and other States.

The general impression that the match will be as much a contest of rifles as of men is a correct one. The public may rest assured, however, that the committee who have the selection of a rifle in hand are quite aware of this fact and fully up to all requirements in this respect, and there need to be no doubt but that a suitable weapon to match that of the British will be produced in due time. It does not require as much time as is generally supposed to accustom a marksman to the use of a new rifle. A man who knows how to shoot needs but little experimenting to acquaint himself with the points of a new arm, especially if it is better than his old one. The Army teams in 1879 and 1880 were successful in the Creedmoor competitions with rifles issued on the ground but a few days before the contest for the Hiltner Trophy. Nor is it required that the match be shot with rifles used in the military service of the respective countries, but rather with rifles coming within certain conditions for "any military breech-loader," which have been repeatedly published. The fact is that neither American nor English government pattern of rifle is considered sufficiently accurate by competing marksmen of either country, who do not use government arms unless obliged to. For long range shooting they have been completely abandoned on both sides. It is understood that the British will use the Metford system of rifling, with doubtless the Farquharson, Deely-Edge, or Field breech system.

In making comparisons between the different scores made here and in England it is necessary to make allowances for the sizes of the targets, and as we have noticed that incorrect dimensions of targets have been published both at home and in England, we republish here the sizes of English and American 2d and 3d Class Targets. Those of the 1st Class are alike on both sides.

	British.		American.	
	3d Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	2d Class.
Bull's eye....	8 in.	2 ft.	8 in.	22 in.
Centre.....	16 in.	3 ft.	26 in.	38 in.
Inner.....	24 in.	4 ft.	46 in.	54 in.
Outer.....	Remainder of target 4x4 feet.	Remainder of target 6x6 feet.	Remainder of target 6x4 feet.	Remainder of target 6x6 feet.

Gen. Molinex has written a letter to the New York Herald correcting the erroneous impression which seems to prevail that foreign born members of the National Guard are excluded from the competition. The Board of Directors has issued the following appeal:

#### To the National Guard and the Public:

The National Rifle Association has undertaken to provide for a great International Military Rifle Match at Creedmoor, in September, 1882, between the National Guards of America and the Volunteers of Great Britain, and has also pledged itself to send an American National Guard rifle team to Wimbledon in 1883, for the purpose of a return match. The national importance of these friendly contests will, it is hoped, be considered a proper excuse for this appeal to the public for financial assistance. The collection and maintenance of men from whom to select a team which shall properly represent the National Guard of our whole country, the suitable hospitality that it is indispensable should be offered to the visiting team, and the training and sending of a team abroad next summer will make necessary the expenditure of a large sum of money. This amount the National Rifle Association is unable to provide, its funds and income being merely adequate to meet the expenses connected with the support and management of Creedmoor. Under these circumstances, the National Rifle Association respectfully requests all patriotic citizens and all military or other organizations to come forward with such aid as will ensure the accomplishment of the work before it in a manner creditable to our country. Contributions should be sent to Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, Treasurer, 76 Pine street, New York city, who will make prompt acknowledgment directly and through the press.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The record of attendance at drill and achievements in target practice during the season just concluded of Co. F, Capt. D. Appleton, published in Orders No. 3, of May 1, 1882, show that this company is in a healthy and flourishing condition. The roll contains 96 enlisted men, and the marks appearing opposite their names show that as a rule they are not only "on paper," but can be relied on at any time when the company has work to perform. On the proficiency of this company in drill we have had occasion to comment very favorably in all our reports of their performances witnessed by us during the season, and it is therefore superfluous to refer to it any further than by stating that it ranks among the foremost organizations in the best regiment of the National Guard.



The order contains the names of 25 men who did not miss a drill during the season 1881-82, and of 17 who were present at all drills during from two up to six consecutive seasons. The armory rifle practice concluded with the competition on April 6, 1882.

The order, after giving the names of the winners of the several matches and their scores, publishes the following as the final winners:

Champion of the Company.....Sergt. Munson.  
Second Class Medal.....Private Dederer.  
Third Class Medal.....Private Van Benschoten.  
First Consolation Prize.....Corporal Ford.  
Second Consolation Prize.....Private Peck, W. F.

The company is among those which have lately affiliated with the rifle association, and that the captain intends to take a lively part in the practice at Creedmoor during the present season, is shown by the issue of an order in which he calls attention to the subject, and says: "In view of the fact that this company, for the first time in its history has been mentioned in General Orders for proficiency in the use of the rifle, it is hoped that every member will feel it a personal duty to attend at least once under orders at Creedmoor, and thereby making it possible to keep the company in its present honorable position."

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Col. Josiah Porter.—The event of the week was the closing drill of Co. B, Captain Charles T. Smith, which came off at the Armory on Wednesday evening, May 17, and was followed by a jolly party in the board of officers' room. There were a large number of veterans of the company and invited guests present to witness the performance. This company is managed under a vigorous system; officers and men are working hard, the roll is nearly full and recruits are joining at an encouraging rate, twelve having been received during the past four weeks. Fall in was ordered at 8 p. m., and responded to by over 20 files, but for convenience of maneuvering only 16 files took part in the drill, the rest being utilized for guard, etc., while the lately joined members were not yet sufficiently broke in to make a creditable showing. Drill began with a spirited manual, followed by a steady march in column of fours with good time, step and distances. The column was wheeled into line and marched in a very creditable manner several times across the hall, wheeling about by fours each time the end of the hall was reached. From this the command was exercised in wheeling, then it broke into column of fours and formed left front into line in good shape. After repeating this several times, both in double and quick time, formations of line on the right and left were taken up and executed with equally good success. As usual, there was, however, more or less irregularity in the manner in which the fours executed the halt and carry successively, and we recommend that this should be looked after more closely. The forte of this company is the double time, and the Captain gave the men ample opportunity to show their proficiency therein. Quite a series of movements were executed, but it is no more than just to say that the company did some really excellent work. We never saw better time or more correct alignments, both in marching by company front or in wheeling, than were exhibited on this occasion, and the men may be justly proud of their performance. Step, cadence and distances were excellent, and there was none of the rush into the run, by which companies usually get into a demoralized state when trying to march in double time. After a rest, platoon movements were taken up, comprising breaking and marching in column of platoons, formation of company to the front, right and left, marching by the flank and in double column of fours, etc., all executed in double quick time. We noticed that the guides did not halt when wheeling into line by platoons, and call their attention to par. 267, which tells them exactly what should be done. With the exception of this mistake the platoon drill was correct, as well as the manual, which closed the drill, when arms were stacked and the company was marched by two into their quarters.

A dilemma now arose, as the orator who had undertaken to make the speech at the presentation of a medal which was to be presented to 1st Sergeant Bevier (who had won the same at a competitive drill in the school of the soldier, etc., on Wednesday evening, May 10), had sent word at the eleventh hour that an accident in his family prevented him to make good his promise. Capt. Smith was nearly despairing, when some one remarked: "Why don't you ask Farley?" "Farley" turned out to be ex-1st Lieut. P. H. Farley, of Co. B, 22d regiment, a stout jolly looking gentleman, who at once good naturedly consented to deliver the "oration," and thus at once settled all trouble.

The meeting then proceeded to the Board of Officers' room, where the improvised orator proved himself a veritable Demosthenes, and at once by his neat, humorous little speech put everybody in good humor. The official part of the programme being thus concluded, a handsome collation was partaken of, and the assembly was regaled with a series of humorous recitations and improvisations, songs, piano solos, etc., by various members of the company (active and veteran), among whom Mr. P. H. Farley, Sergeant Higgins and several others took prominent parts. Lieut. Charlton, who was master of ceremonies, was indefatigable in his exertions to keep up the performances without interruption, and deserves credit for the manner in which he provided amusement to the audience assembled. Lieut. Col. Camp, Major Cullen and several of the ranking captains were present, and all expressed their satisfaction with the entertainment.

A rifle club is being organized in the regiment, under direction of Capt. C. T. Smith, who was elected temporary chairman at the preliminary meeting which took place Friday evening, May 12. The next meeting will take place on Friday evening, May 19, when a permanent organization will be formed.

**MUSTER OF THE FIRST DIVISION.**—In Special Order No. 65, May 11, 1882, from A. G. O., Major-General Shaler is directed to parade the following organizations of the 1st Division upon grounds suited for field manoeuvres as follows: Field and staff 1st Division and 7th regiment on Monday, June 29, at 2 p. m.; General and staff 2d Brigade and 9th regiment on Tuesday, June 20, at 2 p. m.; 69th regiment on Wednesday, June 21, at 2 p. m.; General and staff 1st Brigade and 71st regiment on Thursday, June 22, at 2 p. m.; 1st Battery Friday, June 23, at 9 a. m.; 2d Battery Friday, June 23, at 2 p. m.

The above troops will parade in fatigue uniform, in heavy marching order, weather permitting, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, overcoats rolled on knapsack, and, where command possesses blankets, the latter rolled and overcoat in knapsack. One muster roll will be prepared by each commanding officer in accordance with circular from Inspector-General's office of June 1, 1873, and forwarded to the Insp.-Gen. at Albany at least 30 days prior to muster.

New York City having provided no place for its troops to parade Gen. Shaler has been compelled to communicate with the authorities at Brooklyn in order to obtain Prospect Park for the manoeuvres ordered.

A definite order designating the organizations to go into camp has not yet been received, but it is universally taken for granted that the regiments of the 1st Division not included in above order (the 8th, 11th, 12th and 23d) are the ones which will be camped out.

**SECOND DIVISION, NEW YORK N. G.**—G. O. 2, May 12, 1882, orders Division inspection and muster, and drill and review, at Prospect Park Parade Ground, on Wednesday, June 7, at nine o'clock a. m., in fatigue uniform. The 3d Battery, 13th, 14th, and 32d regiments, and 17th Sep. Co., will appear in heavy marching order, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, weather permitting, overcoats rolled on knapsacks, or where commands possess blankets, the latter to be rolled and the former packed in knapsacks. The 23d and 47th regiments will not be mustered on that date, and need not appear in heavy marching order, unless ordered by their brigadier general commanding. Order of duty: Drill in school of the company, under the supervision of field officers, from 9 to 10 a. m. Drill by company, as skirmishers, from 10 to 11 a. m. The Battery will drill continuously, mounted and dismounted, except when being mustered and at short intervals for rest, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Drill by Battalion, as skirmishers, from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. Dinner, from 1 to 2 p. m. Drill by Brigade, from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. Immediately after the drill by brigade, division line will be formed for review by the major general commanding, at the close of which the parade will be dismissed. Nothing in this order shall interfere with the inspection and muster by the inspector general. At 9:30 a. m., Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, commanding 4th Brigade, will cause a guard to be mounted, to consist of two commissioned officers and a sufficient number of non-com. officers and privates, from the 23d and 47th regiments, to guard all entrances and exits to and from the parade ground, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to members of the division, and to prevent members of the command from leaving the parade ground without pass. The guard will be withdrawn in time to participate in the review.

**NEW JERSEY.**—G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., May 1, publishes the following supplement to the "Act for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey," approved March 9, 1869: *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That when any special inspection shall be ordered by the Commander of any Brigade of the National Guard of this State, such inspection shall be made by the inspector of the said brigade, or in his absence, by such officer as the commanding officer shall appoint to perform the duties thereof, and shall be made subject to all the requirements and provisions of the law respecting annual inspections. Approved March 31, 1882.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—In compliance with orders the companies of the 1st regiment assembled fully equipped with haversacks, canteens, knapsacks and blankets rolled on Monday evening, May 8th, for inspection by Major Wetherill, Brigade Inspector.

Line was formed at Broad and Race streets promptly at 7:30 p. m., and the march taken up for the Rink building, 23d and Chestnut streets, where as usual a large audience, composed of friends of the regiment, had assembled. At 8 o'clock the head of the column reached the building; entering in column of fours, a fours file was executed successively by each company, and the building circled in column of companies. Line was formed and the companies wheeled into column, preparatory to inspection. Ranks were opened, the color-guard conducted to the head of the column, the band to the rear, the field and staff formed to the front, and the command order arms given and executed. Up to this time, with the exception of one or two innovations of the prescribed ceremony, which have been permitted for so long a time in our inspections, that they appear to have become a part of the ceremony, everything had passed off without a hitch. The regiment made a splendid appearance when it entered; and when marching in column of companies alignments were excellent and the step good, and the orders so far correctly executed; but hardly had arms been brought to the order when the Captain of Co. G, the color company, gave the order to his company in place rest, and followed it up by sheathing his sword, leaving his position, and sauntering around his command. Last year we gave him the credit of making the blunder out of sympathy for his men, the weather being extremely oppressive; but on Monday evening the temperature of the building was comparatively pleasant. The inspection of the general appearance of the command being concluded, in place rest was ordered, and in a few minutes a pretty fair judgment could have been passed upon the discipline in this respect of the several companies. Many of the men appeared to think that, in place rest, meant to rest most anywhere, within two or three feet, and in some instances a good deal further from the line, instead of with one heel in place, and the officers were not always exceptions. Co. I, however, was an exception; the men were steady, and but few were at all out of position; the men of Co. F also appeared fairly steady. Companies E and D, at the head of the column, were almost immediately brought to inspection arms, and should therefore be considered as exceptions. Co. C was perhaps the most unsteady, the company alignment at one time, when in place rest, being almost entirely broken. This want of discipline is no greater in the 1st regiment than it is in the other commands; in fact it is so general that it detracts very materially from the appearance of the brigade in every ceremony it is called upon to execute, and should be corrected.

In general appearance, cleanliness of pieces, and condition of uniforms and equipments, the regiment passed an excellent inspection. At the conclusion the march was taken up in column of fours, followed by column of companies, with repeated changes from one to the other, and a handsomer sight could hardly be imagined. To the left, from column of fours, followed with a perfect execution on the part of the first four companies; the fifth, the color company, entered the column with too great distance between it and the preceding company, while the companies of the left wing were wheeled, fours left, too quickly, thereby compelling a side step in order to properly align them. Company commanders were directed to take charge of their companies preparatory to formation for dress parade.

The formation was prompt, the carry arms, the order, and the parade rest of the companies excellent; and of course the steadiness of the command was again put to the test. The front rank stood it well, and were almost as immovable as statues; but heads were seen to bob and hands to move in a few places in the rear rank, and a dizzard in Company H was noticed to take off his cap and deliberately wipe his forehead, while another farther towards the left of the line turned round, for an instant only, however. Had the rear rank done as well as the front this part of the ceremony would have almost been perfection itself. The manual was well executed.

The sergeant of Co. D was scored for an error in reporting Co. D present, etc., instead of Co. D and the surgeon for one, in stepping off with the right foot, at forward by the adjutant, and afterwards in saluting the colonel incorrectly. Notwithstanding these criticisms, the regiment is deserving

of a good deal of praise, for altogether, so far as the general features were concerned, the inspection was the best for a number of years past.

**Second Regiment.**—The inspection of the 2d regiment took place at the regimental armory, Race street, below 6th, on Tuesday evening, May 9. The companies of the right wing, fully equipped with haversacks, canteens, knapsacks, and blankets rolled, assembled at 8 o'clock, and the companies of the left wing at 8:30 o'clock. The limited space of the room prevented so fine a display as that of the 1st regiment at the Rink; nevertheless, the regiment showed to good advantage. The left wing in point of numbers was the better, otherwise but little difference was noticeable. The details of the ceremony were carried out with commendable exactness. Men were generally steady, arms in excellent condition, and uniforms and equipments clean and tidy.

The ceremony of dress parade was executed by the left wing. Formation prompt; but the carry arms, order, and parade rest only fair. The weak point in the 2d is their manual, and a few men in the rear rank, like in the 1st, had to mar the ceremony by bobbing. The manual, when under orders of the colonel, was irregular and badly timed. A look at the tactics by the sergeants would probably be the means of correcting their next report on dress parade. The 2d makes a much more handsome appearance when inspected in a body, and when it becomes a ten company regiment it should try the Rink Building, or a new armory farther up town.

**Field Return.—Inspection of 1st Regiment at Rink on May 8.**

	Officers.	Enl. Men.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	9	4	13
Company A.....	2	42	44
Company B.....	2	43	45
Company C.....	3	45	48
Company D.....	3	45	48
Company E.....	3	35	38
Company F.....	2	37	39
Company G.....	2	45	47
Company H.....	2	50	52
Company I.....	3	37	40
Company K.....	3	54	57
Drum Corps.....	..	..	30
Band.....	..	..	31
Total.....	..	..	529

**ILLINOIS.**—G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., dated May 4, announces a number of sweeping changes in the National Guard, as follows: The following named regiments and battalions of infantry are disbanded as regimental and battalion organizations, and the field and staff officers are made supernumerary: The 4th, 7th, 8th, and 11th regiments, and the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th battalions. The 4th Infantry will be composed of the following companies, in the order named: C, 12th, to be A; F, 12th, to be B; B, 10th, to be C; E, 10th, to be D; B, 12th, to be E; D, 12th, to be F; F, 10th, to be G; G, 9th, to be H. The line officers will meet at 8 o'clock p. m., May 17, 1882, at the armory of Company F, at Ottawa, to elect field officers.

Colonel Sylvester Mann, A. D. C., will preside and report the result to these headquarters.

The 6th Infantry will be composed of the following companies, in the order named: D, 14th, to be A; H, 4th, to be B; B, 4th, to be C; E, 14th, to be D; D, 4th, to be E; B, 14th, to be F; H, 7th, to be G; C, 4th, to be H; C, 11th, to be I. The line officers will meet at 8 o'clock p. m., May 17, 1882, at the armory of Company C, Galesburg, to elect field officers.

Colonel E. F. Phelps, A. D. C., will preside at the election and forward a report of the result to these headquarters.

The 7th Infantry will be composed of the following companies, in the order named: C, 8th, to be A; B, 8th, to be B; G, 8th, to be C; D, 8th, to be D; I, 8th, to be E; F, 8th, to be F; E, 7th, to be G; B, 7th, to be H; G, 7th, to be I; K, 7th, to be K. The line officers will meet at 8 o'clock p. m., May 17, 1882, at the armory of Company H, Peoria, to elect field officers.

Colonel N. B. Wiggins, A. D. C., will preside at the election and report the result to headquarters.

The following companies will compose the 8th Infantry in the order here indicated:

A, 9th, to be A; E, 17th, to be B; F, 17th, to be C; D, 9th, to be D; D, 17th, to be E; G, 15th, to be F; B, 9th, to be G; G, 17th, to be H.

The line officers will meet at 8 o'clock p. m., May 17, 1882, at the armory of Co. H, at Paris, to elect field officers. Maj. J. W. Vance, assistant inspector general, will preside at the election and report the result.

The 9th Infantry will be composed of the following companies in the order named:

E, 13th, to be A; H, 13th, to be B; F, 11th, to be C; G, 13th, to be D; B, 13th, to be E; E, 11th, to be F; H, 11th, to be G; D, 11th, to be H; A, 11th, to be I; C, 11th, to be K.

The line officers will meet at 8 o'clock p. m., May 17, 1882, at the armory of Co. B, Fairfield, to elect field officers. Col. George W. Johns will preside at the election and report the result.

The following companies are assigned to the 5th Infantry, and the commanding officers thereof will report to the colonel commanding:

F, 7th, to be A, 5th; F, 15th, to be F, 5th.

The 4th Infantry is assigned to the 1st Brigade, and will report direct to headquarters until further orders.

The foregoing regiments and Battery A are assigned to the 2d Brigade and will report to Brig.-Gen. J. N. Reese, commanding, for orders.

The 3d Brigade is discontinued and the general and staff officers made supernumerary.

**CONNECTICUT.**—We have received from Capt. Thomas M. Smith, Co. K, 1st regiment, a copy of a report of the 1st regiment for 1881. The book, a pamphlet of 32 pages, contains all the transactions of the regiment during the year, is well and conveniently got up, and furnishes interesting reading.

The field day of the 1st regiment has been postponed until Tuesday, May 23, on account of the flooded state of the grounds by the recent rains.

G. O. No. 6, of May 15, publishes percentages for April, as follows: 1st regt., 82.9; 2d regt., 82.23; 3d regt., 73.1; 4th regt., 80.23; 5th battalion, 86.04; Battery A, 75.18.

G. O. No. 5, Brigade Headquarters, May 8, 1882, appoints Capt. Frederick A. Spencer, Co. A, 2d regiment, brigade inspector of target practice, with rank of major, vice Major James E. Stetson, resigned. Drill practice will begin at the spring regimental parades, which will be appointed by the colonels of the several regiments. The new parade one-half day will be devoted to drill and on the other half to target shooting. It appears that all the troops have now been provided with suitable and convenient ranges.

The annual encampment at Niantic will begin about Aug. 21, two regiments going into camp at that time to remain a week, at the expiration of which they will be relieved by the remaining two regiments. It is proposed to make this annual encampment the best ever had in the State. Floor



will be provided for all the tents, under the recent act of the Legislature, and the State proposes to take the camp ground at Niantic permanently.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—In order to prepare his regiment for the inspection which is to come off on Boston Common on June 8, Col. Strachan, commanding the 9th regiment, has issued orders for inspection as follows: 2d battalion (excepting Co. F), Cos. D, G, and H, on Monday, May 22, at 8.30 o'clock, p. m.; 1st battalion, Cos. A, B, C, and E, on Tuesday, May 23, at 8.30 o'clock, p. m.

The "Independent Company of Cadets," of Wakefield, a company organized in September last, without license from the Governor, is said to have disbanded as a military organization and organized as a social club. Col. Wellington, commanding the 1st regiment, very properly refused his consent to have the Maverick Rifles give an exhibition drill at a Bazaar given by the "Cadets" above referred to, on the ground that none of his command shall endorse an illegal organization.

Co. G, 1st regiment, will be paid by Paymaster John G. Warner for duty performed on May 9.

Batteries A and C will be mustered at their annual spring drills by Col. Dalton, of the Governor's staff.

The officers of the cavalry battalion have been authorized to wear a plume of buffalo hair with the full-dress helmet.

Commissioned, 1st Brigade staff, Captain and Q. M., J. B. Osborn, of Boston, vice Richardson; 2d regiment, Co. G, 2d Lieut. H. Knapp, of Springfield, vice Davenport; 1st Battalion of Cavalry, Chaplain, E. A. Horton, of Boston, vice Savage. Discharged—Capt. G. H. Chaffin, Co. H, 6th regiment.

Two gold and one silver medal have been offered for the best scores made at 200 and 300 yards, during the season by Major Young, of the Cavalry Battalion.

**OHIO.**—From Cleveland our correspondent writes: "Col. L. B. Davies, formerly private of the Cleveland Grays, is mustering a company to replace Co. A, disbanded. Co. F, 5th regiment, Capt. Rogers, commanding, intend going to Detroit, June 15, to participate in prize drill and sham battle, to be held there on that date. The Cleveland Grays Carrot Club give a reception and banquet to the Cleveland Grays Walnut Club and commissioned officers of the Grays on the 19th of this month.

**VERMONT.**—Col. W. L. Greenleaf, commanding 1st regiment, announces the following appointments on his staff: B. J. Coffey, Richmond, to be Captain and Provost Marshal, vice Smith, resigned; A. A. Hall, St. Albans, to be 1st Lieut. and Regimental Inspector, vice Hall, resigned; M. D. Greene, Sgt. Major, to be 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, vice Tenney, promoted; A. B. Hastings, Sgt., Co. I, to be Sgt. Major, vice Greene, promoted; and in Circulars Nos. 1 and 2, publishes reports of company drills during March and April. The latter circular states as follows: As compared with the reports of last month there is a small increase in actual membership and drill, but the average gain is not what was hoped for, amounting to less than three per cent.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The 1st regiment will finally settle the question of this year's encampment at the next meeting. It is probable that the regiment will leave San Francisco on the morning of July 1 and return on the 4th in time to take part in the parade. At the annual encampment of the regiment this year a different system of guard mounting will be adopted. Instead of the details from each company forming the guard, an entire company will be detailed, thus placing every man on guard and all the officers, and as there are now eight companies in the regiment each member will only be required to perform one day's guard duty. The regiment had a battalion drill on the evening of Wednesday, May 3. The citizens of Santa Cruz, where the regiment encamped last summer, have offered to bear a part of the expenses if the regiment will encamp there again this year.

**ARIZONA.**—The citizens of Prescott, which has 40 stands of arms for militia purposes, but no soldiers to bear them, propose to start a company, under the old adage, "In time of peace prepare for war." Mr. Ed. Peck, it is said, would make a good captain.

**NEW YORK.**—Col. James McLeer, commanding the 14th regiment, in order No. 4, directs assembly of the regiment in full dress uniform for review by Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. on Tuesday evening, May 23d.

The twenty-first anniversary of the "Muster in" of the "Fourteenth" for the period of the war, will take place on the 23d. The 7th Veterans under the command of General E. B. Fowler, will join in the celebration. A committee has been appointed by the Board of Officers with authority to prepare a suitable programme for the evening. Admission to the army on this occasion will be by ticket. This regiment had a drill in full dress uniform at the armory on Wednesday evening, May 17th. A Court-martial will convene on Friday, May 26th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The gymnasium of the 13th regiment is a success, and a large attendance is on hand every night.

Co. H, 8th regiment, had a surprise party at the armory on Monday evening, May 15, provided by lady friends of the members of the company. Quite a large number of ladies were present; a ball was improvised, and all had a good time dancing until quite late.

1st Lieut. H. L. Rasquin, commanding the 3d Battery, has ordered an election of captain on Monday evening, May 22, at the armory, 189 and 191 Adams street, Brooklyn. A lively contest is expected, there being two Richmonds in the field, Major Tyson, of the 13th, and 1st Lieut. Rasquin.

The 47th regiment have no doubts but that their armory bill will be signed by the Governor. The regiment is reported as recruiting well and desirous of going into camp.

Elections in the 74th regiment: Lieut. Fox, of the 65th regiment, to be captain of Co. F, and 2d Lieut. Windsor, to be 1st lieutenant Co. D. Orders for parade of the 74th regiment were issued on Monday, May 15.

The 65th regiment has ordered 400 new blouses for Cos. A, C, F, G, H, and I. The regiment will assemble in full uniform for parade on Decoration Day, at 12.45 p. m. Co. C will elect 1st and 2d lieutenants on Monday, May 22.

In G. O. No. 6, Col. W. Seward, Jr., by virtue of a commission, dated Albany, May 9, and in Special Orders, from Headquarters, 1st Brigade, assumes command of the 9th regiment, and directs the command to assemble at the armory in dress uniform, on Thursday, May 18, for review and presentation of marksmen's badges.

The prospects of the proposed trip of the 7th to Indianapolis are very slim—indeed, it may as well be considered as given up. Most of the men voted adversely to it. The distance is too far, too much time would have to be consumed in travelling, and, besides, it would prove somewhat expensive. The regiment is anxious, however, for an airing, and no doubt a trip somewhere will be the result during the summer.

The 7th company, Capt. Abrams, will go to Creedmoor next week for rifle practice.

The committee of the 9th regiment, on Monday evening, May 15, unanimously reported the name of Mr. T. B. Rand for the vacancy of major.

The presentation of marksmen's badges in the 9th regiment took place Thursday evening, May 18.

F. S. Rice has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. G, 9th regiment, and 1st Lieutenant F. Young has been transferred from Co. C to Co. B, 11th regiment.

#### OUR TRIBES.

We have received from the writer an amended copy of the following verses, which appeared originally in the *Arizona Gazette*:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way,  
Apache, Sioux, Comanche feels its sway.  
Its potent spell, like a consuming fire,  
Blasts these men of Samson hair, whose desire  
Is sunrise murder, with a funeral pyre  
Made of the homestead, where babe and sire,  
Maid and mother, in one fell blaze expire;  
And fantastic glee from all the fiendish choir  
Is requiem for the dead of this empire."

Blood is the cement of all States called great.  
Such dead as these lie not in regal state,  
But they are ours! And their souls set free,  
Witness of two ways that meet. If sin there be,  
Whose feet are cursed, pity crowns whose brow,  
Is known to this vanguard of a nation now.  
Only a soldier grieves with bended head  
Soon shares their fate. Then who will mourn such dead?

J. S. B.

A COMMISSION, comprising Senators, Deputies, Engineers, representatives of the various Ministries, M. de Lesseps, and other members of the Institute, has been appointed to report on the feasibility, and physical, political, and economic results of M. Rondair's scheme of an inland sea in Southern Algeria and Tunis; and also on the conditions proper to be imposed if the concession were intrusted to private enterprise. The plan is that a canal from the Gulf of Gabes should admit the Mediterranean waters to a series of chotts, or natural depressions, now dry, but formerly salt lakes communicating with the sea.

To compute the area of a circle remember that the area of one is to the area of another as the squares of their diameter. "For instance," says the *American Manufacturer*, "if we happen to remember that the area of an 8 in. circle is 50 square inches, it is easy to mentally calculate the area of 1 in., 2 in., 4 in., 16 in., 32 in., or any other binary diameter. Thus we say: area of 2 in. circle: area of 8 in. circle :: 4:64 or 1:16; or in other words, the 2 in. circle has an area of one-sixteenth of that of the 8 in. circle, that is to say, 50:16 = 3 1/4 square inches approximately."

#### THE JEANNETTE.

Lieut. Danenhower telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy on May 18 that he would sail on that day from Liverpool on the *Celtic* for the United States. Party well.

Herbert W. Leach, of Penobscot, Me., one of the *Jeannette's* crew, who escaped with Lieut. Melville, sent a letter to his mother from Irkutsk on Feb. 24, of which the following is a part: "About eight days before we reached the coast we encountered a heavy gale, which nearly put an end to our sufferings. When it commenced to blow the Lieutenant put me at the helm. It was very cold, and the boat was nearly full of water all the time, in spite of the men's baling for dear life. I sat at the helm about fourteen hours before the wind abated enough for me to be relieved. When the time came, I rose and fell flat into the bottom of the boat. My feet were frozen stiff, and my legs were chilled up to my body so badly that I think they could have been taken off without my feeling it. When we got ashore I was in a tight fix. I could not walk and was in much pain, and my feet had begun to putrefy. Bartlett, one of the men, took a knife and cut out the corrupt places, and cut about half of one of my great toes off, leaving about half an inch of the bone sticking out of the end. About a month ago I found a doctor who took it off. It troubles me to walk now, and I think that it will for some time. By the way, they are going to form a search party, and I think it is my duty to join it and search for the poor boys that are left. I don't know yet whether I shall go or not. If I do you must not worry about me, for we shall not start before spring, and will get back next fall, so you see it will not be long to wait and no risk to run, and besides you want to see your son do by another as you would have another do by him. Gracious, how I want to see the folks at home. Give my love to everybody in town and out, keep the lion's share for yourself, and believe me, your loving son, Herbert."

Secretary Chandler received this week a letter from Mr. Hoffmann, at St. Petersburg, enclosing a copy of a letter from Chief Engineer Melville, dated at Verkhoyansk, February 5th, in which he says that he will be at Belun by Friday, the 23d, and begin the search at once. The letter continues: "The Prefect of this district will accompany me to the Lena Delta and assist in the search. The whole Siberian coast from the Lena to the Kolyma has been notified by General Tschirnieff and a vigilant search will be made for the second cutter by the natives on the coast."

The steamship *Hidalgo*, with Lieut. Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb, the naturalist; Jack Cole, the insane seaman, and Long Sing, survivors of the *Jeannette* Arctic expedition, arrived at Hull, England, May 17, all in good health. Cole, with the exception of one night, when he had to be confined, was allowed perfect freedom during the voyage. The party proceeded on the midday train for Liverpool, where they arrived the same evening and were taken in charge by our Consul, who did everything in his power to make them comfortable. They were to sail for New York on the *Celtic* which left Liverpool May 18.

The following letter has been received at the Navy Department through the American Legation at St. Petersburg:

VERKHOUSKI, EASTERN SIBERIA, Feb. 5, 1889.

The Hon. the Charge d'Affaires, St. Petersburg, Russia:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place, and will leave for Belun on my way to the Lena delta by February 8, and will be at Belun by February 23, and commence the search at once. The prefect of this district will accompany me to the Lena delta and assist in the search. The whole Siberian coast from the Lena to the Kolyma has been notified by Gen. Tschirnieff, and a vigilant search being made for the second cutter by the natives on the coast. I have, etc.,

GEO. W. MELVILLE, U. S. N.

THE East Indian army is hereafter to consist of 31 regiments of cavalry and 113 of infantry. Four regiments of cavalry and 19 of infantry have been selected for disbandment.

EGYPT is in a bad way, and her affairs bid fair to be an exciting question in European politics.



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In taking instantaneous photographs it is well known that some difficulty is experienced in bringing the object into the field of the camera. The process of taking aim at, for instance, a moving object such as a ship has sometimes to be repeated several times, and in the end the result is unsatisfactory. Mons. Marrey has, to get over this difficulty, designed a photographic gun. This is neither more nor less than a very large revolver, with a stock to put to the shoulder. The barrel is a telescope, that is to say it contains the lenses of a camera; there are sixteen apertures which take the place of the chambers. The photographer puts in a sensitized plate behind these apertures, and performing an operation analogous to cocking the weapon, he is ready for the field. On seeing a flying bird he takes aim and pulls the trigger, the chamber revolves once, and in one second he obtains sixteen little pictures of the bird in various positions.

The total number of German officers, men, and horses, killed, wounded, and missing, during the war of 1870-71, according to the official history published by the Headquarters Staff, was as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Killed, or died of wounds.....	1,871	26,397	7,325
Wounded.....	4,184	84,304	5,554
Missing.....	102	12,752	1,723
Total.....	6,157	123,453	14,602

A LONDON Times despatch of April 16, from Constantinople, says: "General Berdan, inventor of the improved rifle and cartridge which bear his name, is at

present here on the express invitation of the Sultan, for the purpose of making arrangements for the supply of torpedoes of a new kind, which are expected to revolutionize naval warfare. They can traverse, it is said, under water the space of a mile in 90 seconds, and are not liable to serious deflection by under currents. Immediately on General Berdan's arrival a week ago, the Sultan granted him an audience, and appeared deeply interested in the new invention. A technical commission was at once appointed and sworn to secrecy, and two days afterwards it presented such a favorable report, that his Majesty gave orders to have the contract ready for signature to day. The torpedoes are to be employed for the defence of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and will, if the assurance of the inventor prove true, render the existing fortifications unnecessary. They will also, it is thought, completely insure all Ottoman harbors against any hostile intentions of foreign fleets, and thereby relieve the Ottoman Empire from certain forms of diplomatic pressure which have hitherto been occasionally employed. The Sultan desires that the torpedoes should be manufactured here, but to this it would seem the inventor raises insuperable objections."

The London Spectator, in a recent article upon the French army, says: By the last accounts, the frontier fortresses have been vastly enlarged and fully provisioned, the arsenals are all full, the supply of officers keeps up, and the Ministry have at their disposal, without reckoning the "Territorialists," or ultimate reserve, 384,000 infantry with the colors, 68,000 cavalry, and

68,000 artillery; or with the Administrative Corps and Gendarmerie, all soldiers, 499,000 men, behind whom stand 337,000 Reservists, all seasoned men, capable of being mobilized in a fortnight. France is passing through a singular phase of spiritlessness, but those who reckon on that condition as a new factor in European politics forget that nations, like men, have moods. As for the paganism of France it is becoming almost horrible to all religious men; but of the soldiers who gave up the contest after Waterloo, after conquering the Continent, not one fifth, outside the Bretons, had even a general knowledge of Christianity, had ever been inside a church, or had ever received the faintest rudiments of religious instruction. They and their officers were boys when the great suspension of Christian worship occurred which to this day has left such traces in France that it is impossible to judge the religious condition of the children of these men from the condition of any other people. Something fell into that chasm, and has never been regained, but it was not military capacity."

A MILITARY pocket handkerchief devised by a Swiss manufacturer last year found its way to the French War Office, where it was so highly approved that the military authorities have introduced a similar article into the

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In Convalescence.

I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate in the convalescing stage of typho malarial fever, and, whenever an acid is indicated, nothing has been found equal to it. J. H. WILSON, M. D. Plymouth, Ind.

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The Naval Board appointed to inquire into and report the nature of the accident which occurred to the elevator in the Navy Department building state that "it does not seem to be established that the elevator descended without restraint, although the descent was rapid. The occupants were unhurt and the car not at all injured."

"The Board are of the opinion that the elevator machinery as fitted to this building is equal to any steam machinery built both in design and workmanship."

#### To the Public!

So many extravagant statements have gone forth regarding the "accident" to the Navy Department elevator that we deem it our duty to give the above extract from the report of the examining board. The simple facts are that the machinery, which passed out of our hands three years ago, was found by the board in bad condition; that the driving belt of the engine was not able to hold its load; that it slipped on the pulley and the car descended to the bottom—not at a dangerous speed, being held in check by the safety fixtures, which proved entirely reliable and performed just the duty for which they were designed, saving from harm the seven passengers and car.

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French army. The centre of the handkerchief is occupied by the cross of the Legion of Honor upon a red background, with the inscription "Honneur et Patrie" beneath it. Around this central point is grouped a circle of medallions, containing representations of officers of all grades. The different uniforms are pictured so distinctly that the French private can tell at a glance to what grade any officer whom he may see has attained. The special pocket-handkerchief prepared for the infantry soldier has exact drawings of the arms used by him, with explanations of their mechanism. The borders of the handkerchief are hemmed in with a framework of the national colors, and within this framework are printed a number of sanitary precepts to be observed on march and during a campaign. Here are some of

the marching advices: "Wear the cravat loose. A strip of flannel day and night around the body in order to keep off diarrhoea. Quench thirst with very small doses of wine, coffee, vinegar and water, or brandy and water. Take a piece of bread and a little coffee before the march. Spirituous drinks do more harm than good. Drink water neither hastily nor too cold. In quarters wash face and hands, and, when possible, the whole body. Wash the feet and rub in a little fat or brandy; next, cook the soup, and do it at once, even though feeling quite tired out."

A COMMISSION, headed by M. Dumas, has been appointed to draw up the instructions for the Antarctic Expedition, for which the French Parliament has voted 2,500,000 francs.

## MARRIED.

MILLER-TOWNSEND.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1882, Lieutenant F. A. MILLER, U. S. N., to Mrs. ALICE TOWNSEND.

## DIED.

BARNARD.—At Detroit, Michigan, May 14, 1882. Brevet Major General JOHN G. BARNARD, U. S. Army, retired, in the 67th year of his age.

BARNES.—At Washington, D. C., May 13, 1882. Acting Assistant Surgeon JOSEPH D. BARNES, U. S. Army, son of Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, U. S. A.

HARTZ.—In Pottsville, Pa., on Saturday, at 6½ P. M., May 6, 1882, of paralysis, after a lingering illness of nearly five years, SAMUEL HARTZ, age 74 years, father of W. T. Hartz, captain 15th Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army, and the late Captain Edw. d. L. Hartz, U. S. A., a graduate of the class of 1855, who died at Fort Sully, Nov. 11, 1868.

RIPLEY.—In Kingston, Mass., May 11, CAROLINE B., wife of Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 24th Infantry.

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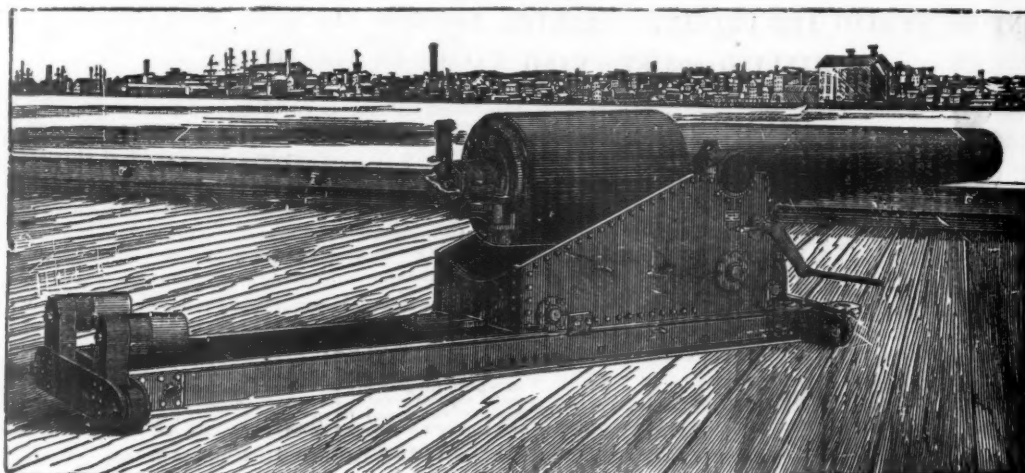
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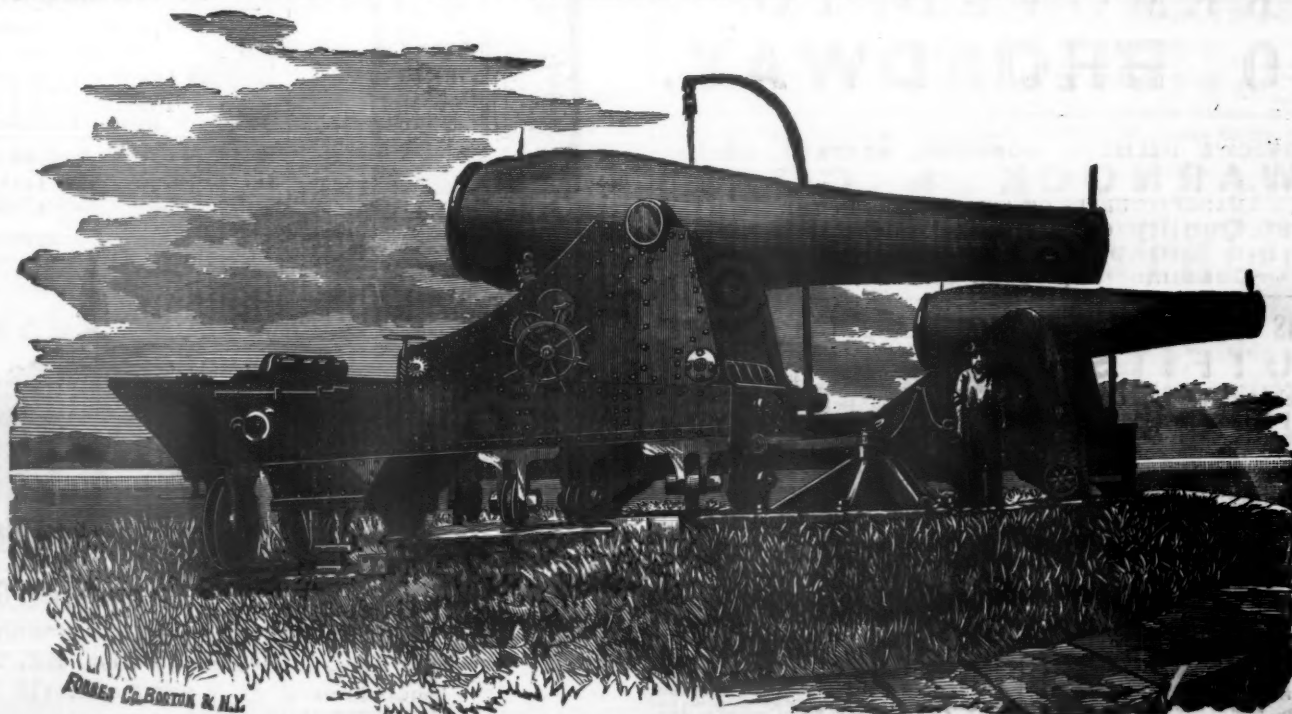
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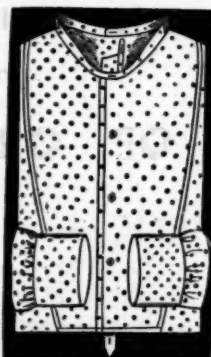
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